KSA LIBRARY, B'lore
B024354
3545478 1911-12
GG-57

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR. 1911-12

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION.		PAGE.
	CHAPTER I.—*General and Political.*	
General and Political		1
	CHAPTER II.—*Administration of Land.*	
Occupied Area and Tenure		4
Land Survey and Settlement		4
Land Revenue		6
Inam Settlement		7
	CHAPTER III.—*Protection.*	
Legislation		8
Military		14
Police		17
Extradition		19
Criminal Justice		20
Civil Justice		22
Prisons		24
Registration of Assurances		26
Municipal Administration		26
Administration of District Funds		28
	CHAPTER IV.—*Production and Distribution.*	
Season and Rainfall		31
Agriculture		32
Labour and Wages		35
Manufactures, Arts and Industries		36
Trade		38
Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.		38
Transfers of Land		39
Condition of the People		39
Forest		40
Mining and Geology		43
Public Works		45
Electrical Department		49
Railways		51
Post and Telegraph Offices		52
	CHAPTER V.—*Revenue and Finance.*	
Revenue and Finance		53
Excise		55
Stamps		58
State Life Insurance		58
Government Savings Banks		59

CHAPTER VI.—*Vital Statistics and Medical Services.*

	PAGE.
Births and deaths	60
Progress of Sanitation...	60
Vaccination	61
The Government Vaccine Institute	62
Hospitals and Dispensaries	62
Special Hospitals—	
The Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore	64
The Leper Asylum, Bangalore	65
The Maternity Hospital for Women and Children, Bangalore	65
Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital, Mysore	66
The Isolation Hospital, Bangalore	66
The Government Eye-Infirmary and Hospital, Bangalore	66
Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory, Bangalore	67
Plague Administration	67

CHAPTER VII.—*Public Instruction.*

Education	70
Encouragement to Authors	80
Literature	80

CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

Muzrai	81
Amrut Mahal	82
Archæology	82
Government Press	83
Stationery	84
Meteorology	85
Horticultural and Public Gardens	85
The Government Museum	86
Printing Presses and Periodicals	87
Libraries	87
Census	88

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendices I to XXV	Pages i—xxxiii

127

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

(Ending 30th June 1912.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Situation and area.

1. The State of Mysore in Southern India is situated between 11°36′ and 15°2′ North Latitude and 74°38′ and 78°36′ East Longitude. The City of Mysore is the capital of the State, but Bangalore is the administrative headquarters, where are situated the public offices and archives of the State and where also reside most of the principal officers. Adjoining the Bangalore City is the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, a tract measuring 13·54 square miles assigned to the British Government for the purposes of a Civil and Military Station and administered by the Hon'ble the British Resident.

2. The area of the State is 29,474·82 square miles, including that of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The greatest length from north to south is about 230 miles, and the extreme length from east to west 290 miles. The State is nearly equal in extent to Scotland, the area of which is 30,405 square miles, or to Bavaria which is 29,292 square miles in area.

Boundaries.

3. The State is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency, except on the north and north-west, where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Kanara respectively of the Bombay Presidency, and towards the south-west where Coorg adjoins it. On the eastern and western frontiers the nearest points are respectively 120 and 8 miles distant from the sea.

Physical features.

4. The plateau of Mysore is situated like a wedge between the Eastern and Western Ghats and the Nilgiris where the ghats converge. The general elevation rises from about 2,000 feet above sea level along the north and south frontiers to about 3,000 feet at the central watershed which separates the basin of the Krishna on the north from the basin of the Cauvery on the south. Harihar in the Chitaldrug district is probably the lowest point with an elevation of 1,830 feet, Mulainagiri in the Bababudans in the Kadur district with a height of 6,317 feet being the highest point.

5. Isolated peaks of massive rock called "drugs" form a prominent feature of the country, while chains of hills running chiefly north and south divide the tableland into numerous valleys.

Population.

6. According to the census of 1911, the population of the State (excluding that of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) is 5,705,359 giving a mean density of 194 persons per square mile. The majority of the population are Hindus who form 92·62 per cent. Of the rest, 5·11 per cent are Mahomedans, 0·69 per cent are Christians and 1·58 per cent belong to other religions.

7. Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture. The percentages for different occupations are as follows:—

(1)	Pasture and agriculture (including fishing and hunting, '04)	73·12
(2)	Industrial occupation	7·64
(3)	Insufficiently described occupation	6·90
(4)	Trade	4·06
(5)	Public administration	2·29
(6)	Professions and liberal arts	1·40
(7)	Public force	1·24
(8)	Unproductive	0·89
(9)	Extraction of minerals	0·91
(10)	Transport	0·53
(11)	Domestic service	0·66
(12)	Persons living on their income	0·36

For particulars concerning—
Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration,
Administrative Divisions,
see paras 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

8. His Highness the Maharaja stayed at Ootacamund for about six weeks in August and September 1911. On the 26th November 1911 His Highness left for Delhi in connection with the Coronation Durbar and, on its conclusion, returned to the capital on the 15th January 1912, after visiting Lahore, Kapurthala, Amritsar, Haridwar, Dehradun, Lucknow, Ajodhya, Allahabad, Benares, Gaya and Calcutta. During the summer of 1912, His Highness proceeded to Ootacamund on the 6th April, stayed on the Hills for about six weeks, and returned to the capital on the 18th May 1912.

Delhi Durbar.

9. In response to His Excellency the Viceroy's kharita intimating that His Imperial Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, intended to hold an Imperial Durbar at Delhi on the 12th December 1911 for the purpose of making known in person to all princes and peoples of India the solemnity of His Coronation in London, His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Delhi accompanied by the Yuvaraja and attended by the principal officers and sirdars of the State, and was present at the great and historic ceremonial. On that auspicious occasion, the Knighthood of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire was conferred on His Highness the Yuvaraja. Mysore occupied a distinguished position in the Durbar honours list. Mr. Stanley Ismay, Chief Judge, received a Knighthood of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, while the title of C.I.E. was conferred on Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, Chief Engineer, Col. Desaraj Urs, M. V. O., Chief Commandant, and Col. R. G. Jones, the Military Secretary, and Indian titles of distinction were granted to other officers of the State.

Local celebration of the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

10. In honor of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi of Their Imperial Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, His Highness was pleased to order the period of six days from the 7th to the 12th December 1911 to be observed as close holidays. All public offices, courts, colleges and schools were accordingly closed on those days throughout the State. On the day of the Imperial Durbar special prayers with ceremonies befitting the occasion were offered in all the places of public worship; food and cloth were distributed to the poor; sports and entertainments were provided for the school children; a certain number of prisoners were set free; formal durbars were convened at all district and taluk headquarters for the purpose of reading the Proclamation; several public offices and private buildings were illuminated; and at Mysore, a salute of 101 guns was fired. All the people in the State celebrated this unique and historic event with great *èclat*, manifesting their loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Throne.

Other events in the State.

11. Sir P. N. Krishnamurti, K.C.I.E., the Ex-Dewan of Mysore and Jahgirdar of Yelandur died in December 1911. The demise of His Holiness Jagadguru Sri Sachchidananda Sivabhinava Narasimha Bharati Swamigalavaru, the saintly and distinguished Guru of the Sringeri Matt, which is one of the most famous Hindu ecclesiastical institutions in India, occurred in March 1912.

Visit of high personages.

12. His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala visited Bangalore during August 1911.

The Dewan and Councillors.

13. Consequent on the retirement of Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Dewan Bahadur, the late First Councillor, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., Second Councillor, was appointed as First

Councillor and Mr. D. Devaraj Urs, Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, as Second Councillor, in His Highness the Maharaja's State Council.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

14. The following is a brief summary of the work done during the year by the three Committees for Agriculture, Education, and Industries and Commerce of the Mysore Economic Conference.

15. The Agricultural Committee made liberal grants to five out of the six District Agricultural Associations that came into existence in the State, prepared and circulated to the members notes on sericulture, allotted 14 scholarships for the training of the sons of the raiyats in sericulture in Tata's silk farm at Bangalore, and 12 scholarships to students for receiving a thorough knowledge in practical operations connected with the plant and cultivation, and appointed two sericultural inspectors. Subjects concerning the indebtedness of the Mysore raiyat, fresh sources of revenue to meet useful additional expenditure, the creation of large self-contained farms and the extension of the co-operative movement were carefully considered. Under the auspices of this Committee, a beginning has been made to start forest nurseries, and leaflets and pamphlets bearing on agriculture, sericulture, co-operative movement, etc., are being issued from time to time. Experiments on well-boring operations in some parts of the State have been undertaken.

16. The work of the Education Committee during the year under report was confined to recommendations for (1) the improvement and extension of primary education, (2) the supply of trained teachers, (3) the opening in the course of five years of a thousand new elementary schools, (4) the encouragement of female education and appointment of an inspectress of schools, and (5) the establishment of model middle schools with boarding establishments for girls. The improvement of college hostels and libraries, the provision for Honours Courses and the grant of diplomas were recommended as a preliminary step to the establishment of a University for Mysore. All these recommendations were, after due consideration by the Conference, submitted to Government for sanction; and, in August 1912, final orders were passed by the Government on the recommendations and sufficient funds were placed at the disposal of the Educational department for the current year's work.

17. The work done by the Committee for Industries and Commerce consisted mainly in studying the present conditions of indigenous industries and the facilities available in the State for new industries, in the shape of labour, capital and raw material. Nine bulletins relating to silk, cotton and tanning industries, distillation of sandalwood oil, etc., were prepared and issued to the public. A beginning was made towards opening an industrial museum. Local and other specimens of industrial products are being collected. As recommended by this Committee with the support of the Conference, Government sanctioned the purchase of shares in the Mysore Tannery, Limited, up to a maximum value of Rs. 60,000 with a view to encourage local leather industry. A resolution to establish a central State-aided Bank approved by the Conference, is under the consideration of Government. Sanction has been accorded to an industrial survey of the State and the services of an expert have been engaged to advise the Government on matters relating to commerce and industries.

The Dasara Representative Assembly.

18. The twenty-eighth session of the Dasara Representative Assembly was held at Mysore on the 6th October 1911 and succeeding days, 265 members having been returned for 281 seats in the Assembly. Four hundred and ninety-six subjects of general and local interest were discussed.

The British Resident.

19. The Hon'ble Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., continued to be the British Resident in Mysore during the year under report.

Relations with the British Government.

20. The relations of the State with the British Government were satisfactory. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government was punctually paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1911-12).

Extent of arable lands.

21. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey is 18,855,657 acres, as against 18,856,921 acres in the previous year. Of this, 1,383,833 acres consisted of alienated lands which are held wholly or partially rent-free. The area of unalienated lands inclusive of minor inams was 17,471,824 acres, of which 8,565,084 acres were assessed lands available for cultivation and the remaining 8,906,740 acres consisted of forest and other unculturable waste.

Area under occupation.

22. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,545,521 acres representing 88·09 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year there was an increase of 44,883 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

Tenure.

23. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,091,465 with an area of 7,096,698 acres, giving an average of 6·50 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1911-12).

Original survey and classification.

24. The Survey department is now mainly concerned with the revision of survey and settlement, and original survey and settlement operations are confined only to inam villages. During the year under report seven inam villages comprising 846 fields with an area of 3,426 acres were surveyed, and four villages containing 886 fields measuring 2,729 acres were classed.

Revision survey.

25. Resurvey operations were completed in 454 villages consisting of 142 villages of the Kunigal taluk, 242 of Hassan taluk, 40 of the late Honnavalli (present Tiptur) taluk and 30 villages of the Koppa taluk. The total area re-surveyed was 405,687 acres or 634 square miles.

Reclassification.

26. The original soil classification which has been found by experience to be suitable is left undisturbed, but reclassification of water-supply to wet and garden lands is made so as to correspond with the facilities for irrigation as actually enjoyed by the lands during resurvey. These operations were carried out in 753 villages situated in the late Harnahalli (present Arsikere), Chiknaikanhalli, late Banavar (present Kadur), Maddagiri, Nelamangala, Magadi and Koppa taluks. The total number of fields classed was 20,893 measuring 69,007 acres.

Revision settlement.

27. During the year revision settlement was introduced into the Honnali and late Anantapur taluks of the Shimoga district. The revised rates were announced to the raiyats in the last cold weather and the revised assessment for these tracts will be levied with effect from the official year 1912-13. Proposals for the revision settlement of the Shimoga taluk were sanctioned in March last, and the rates will be announced in the current cold weather so that the revised rates may take effect from the official year 1913-14.

28. A few particulars showing the results of the revision settlement introduced into the Honnali taluk and the late Anantapur taluk are given below :—

Honnali taluk.

The boundaries of the Honnali taluk having undergone some alterations since the introduction of the original settlement, the tract dealt with does not exactly correspond with the present Honnali taluk. Fifty-six villages

now forming part of the Kumsi sub-taluk are included in it, while 15 villages in the south-east now contained in the Honnali taluk are excluded from it. It enjoys great natural advantages the soil being fertile and not much exposed to the vicissitudes of rainfall, while the climate is healthy and population abundant. It is well supplied with means of communication and the opening of the Harihar-Bangalore and Birur-Shimoga railway lines has greatly promoted its development. But great moderation was shewn as usual in revising rates during resettlement. Thus in spite of the increase in prices and general indications of growing prosperity, the revision settlement has led to an increase of only 12½ per cent over the collections of 1907-08. The average old and new rates are as shewn below :—

			Old.	New.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	...	...	0 14 10	1 1 3
Wet	...	...	3 2 8	3 4 1
Garden	...	...	5 11 6	4 4 11

The average rate per acre has been slightly raised from Rs. 1-2-8 to Rs. 1-5-0. The revision settlement will result in a net increase of Rs. 14,763 to the land revenue of the tract.

The late Anantapur taluk.

The late Anantapur taluk consisted of 175 villages, which on the abolition of that taluk in 1875 were absorbed in the adjoining taluks of Sagar, Nagar, Tirthahalli, Shikarpur and Shimoga. The revision settlement extends to all the 175 villages. The tract has a copious rainfall and the general agricultural conditions are on the whole on a par with the adjacent parts of the Sagar taluk. But owing to the unhealthiness of the climate, scarcity of population and difficulties of communication, it forms one of the backward parts of the State. Ample allowance has been made both during the original settlement and again during the revision settlement for these deteriorating causes. The revision has resulted in a moderate increase of 4 per cent over the collections of 1906-07. The average old and new rates compare as follow :—

			Old.	New.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 9
Wet	...	...	2 13 10	2 15 10
Garden	...	...	11 5 1	10 12 10

In the case of supari gardens the halat on supari having been abolished, there has been a reduction of nearly 75 per cent of the original assessment. The average rate per acre for the whole tract is Rs. 2-8-0 which gives an increase of only Re. 0-1-10 over the old average. The net increase to the land revenue of the tract under the revision settlement will be only Rs. 2,823.

Cost of the department.

29. The total cost of the department was Rs. 1,49,270 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,55,247 of the previous year.

Survey maps.

30. Maps of 196 villages in resettled taluks and also maps of 916 villages copies of which were out of stock, were newly printed and issued during the year.

Potgi.

31. The potgi of the village officers in the resettled taluks of Sagar, late Budihal (Chiknaikanhalli) and parts of the Channapatna and Nelamangala taluks was revised during the year. In addition to this the decennial revision of potgi of the Bowringpet taluk and the Turuvekere sub-taluk and the quinquennial revision of potgi of 27 villages of the Hiriyur taluk irrigated by the Marikanave channel were made during the year. The potgi payable to village officers of 17 inam villages into which survey and settlement had been introduced was also fixed during the year.

III. Land Revenue (1911-12).

Alienation.

32. The extent of assessed lands granted or assigned free of assessment during the year for public and other purposes was 99 acres 37 guntas and 57 square yards, as shewn below:—

	A.	G.	Sq. yds.
(1) For new village sites and for the extension of the existing ones	60	14	30
(2) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	36	27	100
(3) For the improvement of tanks, construction of gokattes, etc.	2	35	48
Total ...	99	37	57

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

33. The extent of assessed waste lands taken up during the year for cultivation was 67,161 acres as against 81,984 acres and the extent of lands in occupation relinquished was 17,107 acres as against 20,343 acres in the previous year. The decrease in the area taken up was due to unfavourable seasonal conditions, but this cause did not influence relinquishments to the same extent owing to the tendency on the part of the raiyats not to give up lands in spite of the vicissitudes of the seasons, on account of a general increase in the value of lands. On the whole there is a net increase of 50,054 acres in the extent of lands under occupation.

Area under cultivation.

34. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,047,453 acres as against 6,188,113 acres in the previous year. Of this, 826,761 acres were devoted to the cultivation of wet crops as against 951,062 acres in the previous year.

Land revenue demand.

35. The net demand for the year under Land Revenue was Rs. 1,04,42,816 as against Rs. 1,04,25,614 in the previous year. Including uncollected arrears at the beginning of the year, the total amount of Land Revenue to be collected during the year was Rs. 1,20,48,708 as against Rs. 1,24,68,018 in 1910-11. The net recoverable demand for the year, however, was Rs. 1,19,11,905 as the arrears referred to above include Rs. 1,36,803 which was remitted during the year. Out of this, Rs. 1,36,439 was remitted under the concessions shown during the scarcity of 1908-09, but the amount could not be written off earlier as the enquiries had not been completed.

Collections.

36. The collection during the year was Rs. 1,06,20,994, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,90,911 at the end of the year.

Coercive processes.

37. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 74,283 as against 89,302 in the year previous. While there was thus a perceptible decrease in the total number of processes issued, cases of actual sale rose from 1,469 to 2,045. This was chiefly due to unfavourable seasonal conditions during the year. Coercive processes are not resorted to, except in cases of absolute necessity, that is, either when the kandayam is wilfully withheld or when there is no other alternative than to proceed against the land. The following table shews the several processes adopted for the recovery of the arrears as compared with those of the previous year:—

Items	1910-11		1911-12	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.
Notices of demand	67,395	10,65,819	53,696	10,23,272
Notices of attachment	5,943	1,19,018	4,731	93,073
Notices of sale	14,495	3,76,943	13,811	4,16,835

IV. Inam Settlement (1911-12).

38. During the year eight land inams with a combined quit-rent of Rs. 22 and two ready money inams of the value of Rs. 90 were confirmed. Sixteen minor inams and two whole inam villages were resumed to Government and struck off the inam registers, by which it is expected that there will be a net increase of Rs. 1,568 of land revenue as the lands are liable to be fully assessed on resumption. One ready money inam of the value of Rs. 5-11-0 per annum was struck off. Original work.

39. Three land inams and one ready money grant were revised, the revision leading to a reduction of quit-rent by Rs. 36. Revision of quit-rent.

40. During the year final title-deeds for whole inam villages in the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug and also 3,278 final title-deeds for minor inam villages of Srinivaspur, Chintamani, part of Nanjangud and portions of the Sidlaghatta and Bowringpet taluks were prepared. Registers for 48 confirmed and 94 resumed cases, supplemental final quit-rent registers and correction statements for 300 cases were also issued. Registers, Title-deeds, etc.

41. The revised final quit-rent register of the Chintamani taluk was completed and that of the Bowringpet taluk, finally printed. The preparation of the revised final quit-rent register for the Malur taluk was taken in hand.

42. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 4,456 as against Rs. 4,105 in the year previous and the aggregate expenditure of the department from the beginning, *i.e.*, since 1868, has been Rs. 11,80,496. The total addition to the annual revenue by the settlement of inams was Rs. 2,73,445. Cost of the department.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1911-12).

A. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

General.

43. During the year under report the strength of the additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council stood variously at 6, 4, 12, 13, and 12 at different periods.

Three meetings of the Council were held during the year.

Bills dealt with.

44. Besides the nine bills that were pending consideration by the Legislative Council during the previous year, namely, (1) the Bill to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, in certain respects, (2) the Bill to provide for the prevention of smoking by juveniles, (3) the Bill to further amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, (4) the Bill further to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, 1902, (5) the Bill to provide for the establishment of village courts in Mysore, (6) the Partition Bill, (7) the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act as in force in Mysore, (8) the Bill for the protection of judicial officers in Mysore, and (9) the Bill further to amend the Indian Contract Act as in force in Mysore, the following new bills were taken up for consideration during the year:—

(1) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code,
(2) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation,
(3) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation,
(4) a Bill to regulate the emigration of minors and other persons beyond the limits of the Mysore State,
(5) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, and
(6) a Bill further to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation.

45. Eight of the bills, as detailed below were passed into law during the year. The Bill further to amend the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, which was intended to empower a single judge of the Chief Court to dispose of first appeals coming before it so as to relieve the pressure of work in that Court, was withdrawn by permission as the necessity for it ceased after the re-establishment of a District Court for the Bangalore Division. The remaining bills were in various stages of progress.

B. LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

Laws passed. Regulation IX of 1911.

46. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.*

Under the old municipal regulations of 1871, as amended by Regulation VII of 1899, the municipalities had power to regulate the sale of articles liable to octroi duty, by requiring a license to be taken by the vendor. This provision did not find a place in the later regulation of 1906 which was modelled after the Bombay Act of 1901. The City municipality of Bangalore found by experience that smuggling could not be prevented effectively in the absence of facilities for tracing articles suspected to have been smuggled. This regulation creates these facilities,

(*a*) by requiring a license to be taken for the sale of dutiable articles,
(*b*) by imposing a suitable penalty for not taking out a license, and,
(*c*) by empowering municipal councils to authorize their officers to search premises suspected to contain dutiable articles on which octroi has not been paid, to seize such articles, and to arrest the offenders, provided that the person arrested or the article seized is produced within twenty-four hours before a magistrate having jurisdiction within the municipal limits.

Any abuse of this power is provided against by ensuring that no person other than the officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Municipal Council, can search premises or seize an article or arrest an offender under provision (*c*), and that no action can be taken under provision (*c*) without previously obtaining a warrant from a competent magistrate or in respect of goods purchased for *bona fide* consumption up to a limit of Rs. 200.

The maximum annual tax leviable on motor vehicles before this regulation, was only Rs. 6, so large a number of motor vehicles as is now using the public roads not being anticipated when the regulation of 1906 was passed. The annual tax under the present amended regulation has been raised to Rs. 30 on motor cars and to Rs. 15 on motor cycles.

47. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.* Regulation X of 1911.

This Regulation which was enacted in 1902, was found not sufficiently comprehensive to provide for the requirements of non-municipal areas in the matter of sanitation, of control and regulation of offensive trades and heavy traffic, and such other matters. As the Municipal Regulation could not apply to such areas, action could be taken in sanitary matters only under the Local Boards Regulation, 1902, and the Village Sanitation Regulation, 1898. They did not go far enough and left Government powerless to frame rules for, among other things, the regulation of musafirkhanas, slaughter houses, and cart stands. It was therefore found necessary so to amend the Local Boards Regulation, 1902, as to provide comprehensively for all matters above mentioned.

48. Remedy was urgently called for to prevent another evil in the shape of unwieldy traffic on roads within the jurisdiction of district boards. Heavy traction engines plying in certain places caused great damage to roads and culverts, as well as danger and inconvenience to the public. It appeared necessary, not only to exercise some control over the use of these public roads, but to prohibit the transit of unwieldy vehicles likely to injure the roadway or any construction thereon, or likely to cause risk or obstruction to other vehicles, or to pedestrians. Such transit was made conditional on the payment of regulated fees or tolls and on conformity to prescriptions laid down generally, or specially in respect of time, lights, mode of traction, etc. This Regulation is an enabling one. It is not incumbent on any District Board to take action under these clauses except in a clear case of necessity. All bye-laws framed by District Boards in this behalf are, by way of preventing any hasty action on their part, required to be first published in the Government Gazette for criticism, if any, thereon being considered and to be next submitted to Government for being sanctioned in their original or modified form.

49. *A Regulation to provide for the prevention of smoking by juveniles.* Regulation XI of 1911.

To arrest the evil of a wide-spread habit of smoking among boys of sixteen years and under, in large cities like Bangalore, it was resolved by Government to pass this Regulation framed after the ordinance in force in Ceylon. The Regulation makes it penal for any person to sell tobacco in any form to young persons actually or by appearance under the age of sixteen years, and empowers Police Officers to seize tobacco found in the possession of such persons. The fact of seizure is to be intimated by the police to the parent or guardian of the boy or to the headmaster of the school of which he is a pupil. The boy is not liable to punishment for the first offence, but if he repeats it after the lapse of three months, he has to be sent to the nearest magistrate as soon as possible, unless a written undertaking is given by the parent or guardian or by some other respectable person, to produce him whenever required, in which case the boy is to be released forthwith. When a person under sixteen years of age is produced before a magistrate for repeated offences, such magistrate may either discharge him with a warning, or inflict on him a fine not exceeding one rupee, or order him to receive six stripes by way of school discipline.

Regulation I of 1912.

50. *A Regulation for the protection of judicial officers.*

Although provision is to be found in several existing enactments for the protection from civil liability of officers acting in a judicial capacity, it was considered desirable to provide for such protection in a single enactment. The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, XVIII of 1850, of British India was taken as the basis of this regulation.

Regulation II of 1912.

51. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation of 1900.*

Under section 4 of the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900, the court fee in respect of suits relating to lands in government villages was to be calculated at ten or five times the assessment on the lands, according as they were situate in permanently or temporarily settled villages, while the court fee payable in respect of suits for lands in inam villages was calculated either at fifteen times the net profits where such profits had arisen from lands during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint, or at their market value. It was represented by the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly that this method of calculation worked a hardship in the case of holders of land in alienated villages, and that the rule in respect of lands in government villages should be extended at least to those lands in alienated villages into which survey and settlement had been introduced. The Government considered the representation a reasonable one and accordingly passed this enactment to place such lands, for purposes of valuation under section 4 of the Court Fees Regulation, in the category of lands situate in government villages which are not permanently settled.

Regulation III of 1912.

52. *A Regulation to amend the Indian Evidence Act as in force in Mysore.*

The Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments was frequently required by civil courts, at the instance of private parties, to produce before them books of account and other documents connected with the Palace. These requisitions not only became very frequent of late years, but were of a very vague and indefinite character, causing to the officer a great deal of trouble and inconvenience in producing them. Under the law before this Regulation, neither could their production be refused, nor were their certified copies ordinarily admissible in evidence. The Regulation was passed to minimise the evil under notice by making certified copies of those documents admissible in evidence and also by empowering the Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments to decline the production, or to refuse the grant of certified copies, of such documents as could not in his opinion be made available to the public. The interests of private parties were at the same time protected by providing that whenever the Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments declined to produce, or to give certified copies of, all the documents required by both parties to a suit or other proceeding, the other documents produced by him or certified copies of other documents of which he has furnished certified copies, shall not be admitted in evidence against any of the parties who object to their being so admitted.

Regulation IV of 1912.

53. *A Regulation further to amend the Indian Contract Act as in force in Mysore.*

The law on the subject of contract in force in the State is the British Indian Act, IX of 1872, with the amendments made by the Indian Contract Act Amendment Act IV of 1886. The Act was further amended in British India by Acts XII of 1891 and VI of 1899. It was considered desirable to incorporate these amendments into the Act and thereby to assimilate the law in force in the State to the law of British India on the subject of contract. The changes introduced in the Act by the Regulation are explained below.

The definition of "undue influence" contained in section 16 of the Act was not comprehensive enough and was merely an enumeration of two common classes of cases of undue influence. The law of undue influence has now been stated in the form of the general principles on which it has been determined by courts of equity.

Another provision embodied in the amending Regulation relates to the scope of section 74 of the Act, which has been amplified so as to make it applicable in terms to all stipulations by way of penalty, whether the penalty consists of a sum named in the contract or not. The change is intended to relieve debtors to some extent from payment of exorbitant rates of interest.

54. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, Regulation No. IV of 1888.* Regulation V of 1912.

In a case decided by the Chief Court of Mysore in 1906 a majority of the judges held that the money payable by an inferior holder (whether a *kadim* tenant or not) to a superior holder in respect of land in an alienated village was not a charge on the holding in respect of which the arrears accrued and that the period of limitation applicable to suits for the recovery of such dues was six years. This decision was represented as working great hardship on the inamdars in the State. They complained that it was nearly impossible for them to recover their dues, particularly in cases of fraudulent alienation of the land by the inferior holder, unless such dues bore the character of being a charge on the estates. As the alienees of rent or land revenue they desired that the arrears due to them might be regarded as the first charge on the land in the same manner as the assessment due to Government in respect of government lands. The representation of inamdars appeared to the Government reasonable. It was considered to be no injustice to impose on the land held by the tenants in inam villages the same obligation that rests on all lands in government villages in respect of the revenue payable to Government. This Regulation therefore allows to the inamdars the right of treating the rent or revenue due to them as the first charge on the holding. The period of limitation applicable to suits for the recovery of these arrears was retained at six years. The Regulation also slightly altered section 97 of the Land Revenue Code. That section as it stood before, enabled a superior holder to seek the assistance of the Deputy Commissioner to recover arrears from the inferior holder "within the revenue year or within the year of tenancy." This period was very often found too short, more so especially in a year of scarcity when the raiyat might not be able to pay up the kandayam within twelve months of a poor harvest. In his own interests a longer time was allowed for the recovery by the inamdar of his dues, by enabling the recovery of arrears of two years from the end of the revenue year or the year of tenancy.

55. C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE. Rules under Acts and Regulations.

(1) The Opium Act.

Under section 5 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, certain changes were made in rule III (i) (*a*) of the opium rules regarding the limit of private possession of opium.

(2) The Mysore Civil Courts Regulation.

56. Under section 5 of the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883, the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Munsiff of Chikmagalur and of that of the Subordinate Judge of Shimoga were altered. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883, the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, a District and Sessions Court at Bangalore was established with local jurisdiction over the revenue districts of Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur, the original civil jurisdiction conferred on the Chief Court was withdrawn and the pecuniary value of the original civil jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge's Court, Bangalore, was limited to Rs. 10,000.

(3) The Land Revenue Code.

57. Under the Land Revenue Code, 1888.

(*a*) Under section 233.

(1) Rule 95 (*c*) of the Land Revenue Rules was amended so as to empower the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar to remit in any case the fee for issue of notices of demand under section 158.

(2) New Rules 45, 47 (*b*), and 48 of the Land Revenue Rules were substituted for the old Rules regarding the disposal of the occupancy of building sites and other lands in towns and other places of considerable size or of increasing importance.

(*b*) Under rule 8 (*c*) of the Land Revenue Rules, revised forms of security bonds were prescribed.

(4) The Arms Regulation

58. With a view to the inter-provincial verification of sales of arms, certain conditions to license forms II and III were added under section 12 requiring the license-holders to furnish not later than the 10th of every month to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which he carries on business, a copy of his sale book showing the sales made during the preceding month.

(5) The Stamp Regulation.

59. Under the Mysore Stamp Regulation II, 1900.

(*a*) Notification No. 308, dated 29th January 1884, directing that an officer in charge of a subdivision of a district be deemed to be the Collector (Deputy Commissioner) within the meaning of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, was cancelled.

(*b*) Under section 75 rules were framed regarding payment of postage for transmission by registered post of documents, etc., presented for cancellation, impression of stamp or other such purpose.

(6) The Forest Regulation.

60. Under the Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900.

(*a*) Under section 35 the rules issued under Notification No. 14550—Legis. 103, dated 1st May 1901, regulating the cutting and removal of leaves from date trees and of dead date wood on lands at the disposal of Government other than state forests, were amended.

(*b*) Under section 59 the District Excise Officers of the State were invested with the power to compound offences therein set forth.

(*c*) Revised rules for the sale of timber by public auction were issued in supersession of the rules issued under Notification No. 15229—R. F. 155-92, dated 15th March 1895.

(*d*) Rule 3 of the rules published under Notification No. R. 7709—Ft. 13-05-18, dated 25th March 1908, regarding the bonus to be paid to the occupant for sandal trees in his occupancy, was amended.

(7) The Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

61. Under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation II of 1901.

Rule 10 B of the Game Rules was amended so as to extend the operation of licenses issued, to portions of district and state forests and lands which lie within the limits of the hobli in which the licensee resides.

(8) The Mysore Excise Regulation.

62. Under the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901, in supersession of Notification No. Fl. 2776—S. R. 49-07, dated 21st December 1908, a revised scale of fees as regards the sale of foreign liquor licenses was prescribed.

(9) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation.

63. Under the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 the rules relating to tolls were amended.

(10) The Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation.

64. Under the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation III of 1902 rules were issued fixing the standard of weight as a "*seer*" weight, which is a mass of metal in the possession of Government, equal to the weight of 24 rupees (of 180 grains troy, each) of the British Indian currency; and the standard measure of capacity as a "seer" measure, which is a hollow bronze cylinder in the possession of Government capable, when filled to the brim, of holding just 108 tolas (of 180 grains troy, each) weight of distilled water at its maximum density and under normal atmospheric pressure. The use of the following weights and measures of capacity was also recognized:—

A. Weights. - Tola, half tola, quarter tola, and smaller sub-divisions of a tola and multiples of a tola; seer, half seer, quarter seer, and one-eighth seer; maund, lower multiples of a seer such as puncheru (five seers), dhadiah (ten seers), half maund, quarter maund, and multiples of maund, Bengal seer and Bengal maund.

B. Measures.—Seer and sub-multiples of a seer such as half seer (acheru), quarter seer (pavu), one-eighth seer (arpavu) and one-sixteenth seer (chataku); multiples of a seer such as balla (four seers), kolaga (eight seers), palla (one hundred seers) and khandi (twenty kolagas or one hundred and sixty seers).

These rules are not intended to apply to, or to interfere with, the use of the British or metric system of weights and measures, or any other recognized system not based on a weight or measure called the " seer " or any sub-division or multiple thereof as a unit.

65. Under section 78 of the Mysore Registration Regulation I of 1903 an additional rule relating to fees leviable on agricultural leases was issued. (11) The Mysore Registration Regulation.

66. Under section 8 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the taluk of Yelandur was constituted a sub-division and under section 13 (1) of the said Code, it was placed under the charge of the Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate in charge of the Nanjangud sub-division. (12) The Criminal Procedure Code.

67. Under section 2 (1) of the Mysore Vaccination Regulation 1906, vaccination was declared compulsory for a period of two years in the local areas under the control of the Municipal Boards of Kolar, Mulbagal, Malur, Srinivaspur, and Bowringpet. (13) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation.

68. Under the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906. (14) The Mysore Mines Regulation.

(a) Under sections 21 and 37 revised rules were prescribed for the conduct of all mining operations so as to prevent danger to human life or safety; for the reporting and investigation of accidents and other matters connected with such mining operations; for requiring the delivery of periodical returns of work done, workmen employed, the outturn from the mines of minerals and mineral ores, and other such information as Government may think fit to demand; and for the furnishing of samples of quartz and other rocks and minerals mined or met with in the course thereof.

(b) Under section 35 (2) *(a)* the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields, was empowered to prescribe bye-laws for the regulation and inspection of bakeries and aërated factories in that area.

69. Under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, the provisions of section 142 (2) were declared applicable to— (15) The Mysore Municipal Regulation.

(a) Milk and its products such as curds, butter-milk, ghee, butter; sweet or gingelly oil, wheat flour, sugar and aërated waters, in the Tumkur and Hassan municipalities;

(b) Ghee, sweet or gingelly oil and milk in the Kolar municipality.

70. Under the Mysore Police Regulation— (16) The Mysore Police Regulation.

(a) The provisions of section 37 were extended to the city of Mysore and the town of Robertsonpet in the Kolar Gold Fields.

(b) The provisions of clause *(i)* of section 56 were extended to the whole of the Kadur district, and

(c) The provisions of clause *(w)* of section 56 were extended to the whole of the Bangalore taluk.

71. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911, certain formalities were prescribed in issuing a warrant by a civil court for the arrest of a public servant or of a railway or telegraph official, resident in the State. (17) The Code of Civil Procedure.

72. Under section 4 of the Guardian and Wards Regulation, 1911, the courts of the Subordinate Judges of Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were invested with the functions of a District Court under the Regulation. (18) The Guardian and Wards Regulation.

(19) The Mysore Insolvency Regulation.

73. Under section 3 of the Mysore Insolvency Regulation, 1911, all the Subordinate Judges in the State were invested with the jurisdiction conferred on district courts within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges.

(20) The Public Conveyances Regulation.

74. Under section 4 of the Public Conveyances Regulation, 1911, the said Regulation it was applied to the Mysore City municipality.

(21) The Prevention of Juvenile smoking Regulation.

75. Under clause (3) of section 1, this Regulation was declared to come into force in all district towns and in the Kolar Gold Fields.

II. Military (1911-12).

Nature of the force.

76. The military force of the State is composed of,

(*a*) two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore, and the Local Service Regiment with headquarters at Mysore and detachments in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts;

(*b*) three battalions of infantry with headquarters at Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore and detachments in the other districts;

(*c*) one Imperial Service Transport Corps located at Bangalore.

This force is exclusive of a separate military establishment maintained for duty in the Palace.

Sanctioned strength.

77. The sanctioned strength of fighting officers and men was 3,202 comprising 516 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Local Service Regiment, 1,809 in the three battalions of infantry and 490 in the Transport Corps.

Actual strength.

78. The actual strength of fighting officers and men of all branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,074. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were short of the full strength by one commissioned and one non-commissioned officer and four men; the infantry battalions by one commissioned and three non-commissioned officers and 53 men; and the transport corps by five commissioned and three non-commissioned officers and 57 men. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men in each branch of the service.

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Cavalry Regiments	39	137	731
(*b*) Infantry	53	384	1,315
(*c*) Transport Corps	10	58	347

The composition of the force.

79. In the cavalry regiments, out of a total of 1,019 officers and men including non-combatants, 458 were Mahomedans and 414 Mahrattas; in the infantry regiments, 834 were Mahomedans and 144 Mahrattas out of a total of 1,834; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 315 were Mahomedans and 37 Mahrattas out of a total strength of 519. The rest of the force consisted of Brahmins, other Hindus and Christians.

Arms provided.

80. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, carbines, swords and lances; the Local Service Regiment with swords and lances; and the infantry with swords and muskets.

Duties on which employed.

81. One squadron of the Imperial Service Regiment proceeded to Mysore on 18th September 1911 for Dasara duties and returned to headquarters on 19th October 1911. Two squadrons of the field service strength of the regiment which were ordered for duty at Delhi during the Coronation Durbar of His Imperial Majesty King Emperor George V, left Bangalore on the 19th November 1911 and returned to headquarters on the 29th December 1911. The regiment took part in the regimental training camp held under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer near Hoskote from 11th

to 15th February 1912, in which field firing was also practised. One squadron of the regiment proceeded to Mysore for duty during the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja in May 1912. One squadron of the Local Service Regiment left Mysore on 25th January 1912 for duty at the Royal Field Artillery practice camp at Rajankunte and returned to Mysore on 9th March 1912. Sixteen sowars of the Local Service Regiment were as in the previous year employed daily on patrol duty at the Shimoga, Jagalur and Pavagada stations. The sepoys of the infantry regiments were as usual employed in guarding the treasuries in the State, the reliefs during the year being those connected with the guards over the taluk treasuries. The party of two officers and 21 non-commissioned officers and men of the Imperial Service Transport Corps which proceeded to Hessarghatta grass farm on 23rd May 1911 and which was increased by 39 non-commissioned officers and men and seven carts, returned to headquarters on 9th September 1911. The "A" Division consisting of one officer, 75 non-commissioned officers and men, 98 ponies and 32 carts left for Mysore for carriage work during Dasara on 21st September and returned to Bangalore on 18th October 1911. Two officers, 66 non-commissioned officers and men, 96 ponies and 15 carts proceeded to Delhi on the 17th November and returned to Bangalore on the 30th December 1911. One Lance Dafadar and eight drivers with 14 ponies and seven carts took part in the regimental training camp held near Hoskote under the Inspecting Officer. Two officers, 15 non-commissioned officers and 127 rank and file with 155 ponies and 48 carts left for Mysore on the 15th June 1912 for carriage and tonga work during the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja. The Transport Corps was employed on dak duty in connection with guests and visitors who went to the Government stud farm at Kunigal and a large portion of the carts were employed in bringing grass from distant kavals. A detachment of the Transport Corps also took part in the Bangalore Brigade manœuvres from the 17th to 19th January 1912.

Efficiency.

82. During the year under report the efficiency of the troops of all arms was well maintained. The Imperial Service Regiment was as heretofore drilled by the Commandant assisted by instructors under the supervision of the Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad, and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Mysore Transport Corps. Recruits and remounts were regularly trained in the riding school, the strength at the close of the year being one officer, one trumpeter, two farriers, 43 sowars and 64 remounts. There were at the end of the year, 458 horses and 232 mules attached to the regiment. During the year under reference 490 men were fully exercised in musketry, of whom there were 17 marksmen, 78 first class, 137 second class and 190 third class. In the South Indian Rifle Association competition held in September 1911, the regimental men obtained money prizes aggregating Rs. 564, of which four were first prizes. In the "Lloyd Lindsay," team match the B Squadron won the first prize, the A Squadron, the second and the D Squadron, the third. In the inter-regimental shooting competition between the Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Troops, conducted by the Inspecting Officer in February 1912, the A Squadron won match No. 3, the B Squadron No. 4 and the D Squadron, the aggregate. The signallers of the regiment were inspected by the Inspector of Signalling Imperial Service Troops, in January 1912. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops remarked that the result of the inspection was satisfactory and the general standard of efficiency most commendable. The Mysore Imperial Service Lancers stood 5th in the order of merit on the signalling inspection of the Imperial Service Troops for 1911-12. One non-commissioned officer was detailed to attend the signalling class at Kiyarighat from 22nd March to 27th July 1912. One dafadar and eight sowars of the regiment learnt pioneer work. One commissioned and one non-commissioned officer of the regiment attended the survey class in the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners at Bangalore from the 22nd May 1912 to the end of the year for a preliminary course of instruction before attending the class at Roorkie. In ambulance training 16 men were qualified in stretcher drill, first aid to the injured, and the use of the first field dressing. One sowar attended the veterinary class at Poona

from January to April 1912. At the central assault-at-arms held in August 1911, three first prize cups were won by three commissioned officers of the regiment in addition to money prizes won by the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment. The discipline of the regiment was on the whole very good and there were no courts-martial held during the year.

His Excellency Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India, visited, in February 1912, the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers lines as well as the Transport lines, inspected the barracks, ponies, carts, etc., and expressed himself as well satisfied with everything he observed. Major-General Drummond, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiment at Bangalore in February 1912 and also complimented it on the excellent work done by the detachment during the concentration at Delhi for the Coronation Durbar, observing that all ranks showed the greatest zeal and willingness in carrying out the various duties assigned to them and that they presented a splendid appearance on the day of the review and marched past in a manner which called forth the admiration of military experts and of the spectators in general.

83. During the year under report, the Local Service Regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted squadron-drill, lance and sword drill, lance and sword exercises, etc., by the Commandant aided by drill instructors. At the close of the year there were on the rolls of the riding school of the regiment, 19 recruits and 10 remounts undergoing training, and there were 351 horses on the strength of the regiment. The duty performed by the regiment at the Royal Field Artillery practice camp at Rajankunte was satisfactory.

84. In the infantry regiments the recruits and men at Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga were as far as practicable drilled by the Commandants of the battalions aided by drill instructors.

85. The four divisions of the Mysore Imperial Service Transport Corps were drilled and exercised in cart and pack drill and in the different movements required for transport in the field; and the ponies, etc., entrained and detrained in a wagon prepared for this practice. Some of the carts of the corps have been altered and are now so constructed as to be interchangeable with those of the British transport carts and at the same time have been made adaptable to either bullock or pony traction. Fifteen carts have already been completed, the remainder, *viz.*, 277, have still to be transformed and eight to be newly built.

Military Stores.

86. Clothing was as usual made up and issued from the Military Stores to the cavalry and infantry regiments, the Palace infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Bodyguard. The mobilization equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers has been kept well.

Expenditure.

87. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 12,96,980 against Rs. 12,49,372 in the previous year as detailed below :—

	1910-11	1911-12
	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters establishment	56,561	49,807
Imperial Service Lancers	3,68,238	4,04,175
Local Service Regiment	1,83,798	1,76,197
Infantry Regiments	2,24,499	2,30,724
Military Stores	6,366	8,192
Palace Military	1,00,000	1,00,000
Superannuated and retired allowances	87,247	86,805
Imperial Service Transport Corps	2,22,663	2,41,080
Total ...	12,49,372	12,96,980

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

88. At the beginning of the year under report, there were at the Farm nine stallions, 105 mares and 102 foals. The births during the year were 24 colts and 36 fillies, giving a percentage of 39·2 births to 160 mares covered, against 13·7 in the previous year.

89. Including transfers between classes of mares and foals and from the Palace stables, the additions to the stock were nine mares only as there were no additions either in stallions or foals. The casualties including deaths, sales, and transfers to other establishments were eight mares and 30 young stock, there being no sort of casualties among stallions. There were thus at the end of the year under report nine stallions, 106 mares and 132 foals. The approximate value of the live stock in the Farm at the end of the year under report was Rs. 89,365 against Rs. 93,150 at the close of the previous year. Stock.

90. Distinguished visitors to the Farm during the year were His Highness the Maharaja, His Highness the Yuvaraja, Mr. Hugh Gough, Director-General of Horse Breeding in Secunderabad, and His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala. Visitors.

91. The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year was Rs. 34,630 against Rs. 39,009 in the previous year. Expenditure.

III. Police (1911-12).

92. There was no change in the constitution of the Police force during the year. Constitution.

93. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police :— Strength.

	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1910-11		1911-12	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	7	69	7	69	7	69
Gold Fields Police	38	237	38	236	38	237
Total ...	45	306	45	305	45	306
City Police, Bangalore ...	49	278	49	260	49	277
City Police, Mysore	46	275	43	250	44	253
Total ...	95	553	92	510	93	530
Special Reserve Police ...	13	183	13	176	13	167
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including Police School	12	...	12	...	12	...
Bangalore district	89	533	88	523	89	529
Kolar district	79	426	79	422	78	425
Tumkur district	85	580	84	573	83	580
Mysore district	76	421	76	343	73	412
French Rocks circle ...	44	275	40	267	44	274
Hassan district	70	390	69	355	67	388
Shimoga district	83	474	83	459	83	457
Kadur district	54	380	54	348	53	332
Chitaldrug district	87*	534*	86	527	87	525
Total ...	679	4,013	671	3,817	669	3,922
Grand Total ...	832	5,055	821	4,808	820	4,925

* The increase in the sanctioned strength of the officers and men of the Chitaldrug district is due to the addition of the Hosdurga Treasury Police guard to the Davangere town.

The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of one Inspector-General, 12 Superintendents, and one Probationary Assistant Superintendent, 112 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 698 Head Constables, Jamadars, Dafadars and Sergeants and 5,055 Constables.

The Police Training School.

94. Of the 59 students who were under training in the Headquarter Police Training School at the beginning of the year, 50 attended the final examination. Of these, 13 passed the inspectors' test and 17 the station house officers' test. A second batch consisting of 44 men in service and 13 recruits was under training at the close of the year.

Preservation of order.

95. During the year under report there were no serious breaches of the peace. The number of cases of rioting was 45 against 29 in the previous year, most of them being the outcome of disputes connected with land.

Prevention of crime.

96. Action was taken by the police under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 89 persons of whom 54 were directed by magistrates to furnish security for good behaviour. Thirteen persons were ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Investigation of crime.

97. Out of a total number of 502 heinous cases reported during the year, 134 cases were partially investigated by Superintendents and 62 were partially or fully investigated by Amildars and Deputy Amildars. The number of finger print slips on record in the bureau at the end of the year was 23,198.

Cognizable cases.

98. There was a slight increase in the number of cognizable cases during the year. Including 4,584 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the police had to deal with 10,494 cases in all during the year. Of these, four were transferred to the British police; in 140 cases investigation was refused; in 4,017 cases charge sheets were submitted; and 3,126 cases were reported to magistrates on B form and 797 on C form. Thus there remained 2,410 cases in which no final reports had been sent up by the police at the end of the year. Of the cases in which charge sheets were submitted, 2,399 cases ended in conviction, 839 in acquittal or discharge, 17 were struck off, 16 were withdrawn, 11 were compounded, the accused in 17 cases were warned, and 718 cases were pending before magistrates at the close of the year. Of the 3,126 cases reported on B form, 1,539 were ordered to be struck off, leaving 1,587 cases pending before magistrates. Of the 797 cases reported on C form, the magistrates accepted the police reports in 135 cases, leaving 662 cases pending at the close of the year. Besides the cases enquired into by the police, 1,139 cases involving 2,482 persons were reported direct to magistrates and in 241 of these cases, 403 persons were convicted. The number of persons arrested in police cases during the year was 5,762. Including 1,028 such persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year, the police had to deal with 6,790 persons. Of these, 240 were released by the police on bail for want of sufficient evidence, 11 were released on magistrates' orders before trial, 3,204 were convicted, 2,014 were acquitted or discharged, 10 died, nine escaped, two were handed over to the British police, and 1,300 persons were in custody or on bail at the end of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

99. Serious offences against the person numbered 945 against 953 in the previous year. Of these, 59 were cases of murder against 66 in 1910-11; 16 of them ended in conviction and 20 in acquittal or discharge.

Non-cognizable cases.

100. The magistrates dealt with 8,342 non-cognizable cases involving 17,225 persons as against 8,131 cases involving 16,515 persons in the previous year. Of these, 1,639 cases involving 2,393 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

101. The village police arrested 99 persons in 61 cases as against 84 persons in 56 cases during the preceding year. Of these, 53 cases with 85 persons ended in conviction as against 49 cases with 71 persons in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases handled by the village police was 86·8 as against 87·5 in 1910-11.

Previous convictions.

102. Out of a total number of 1,643 persons convicted of offences under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 160 or nearly 9·7 per cent of the total number as against 180 persons or 10 per cent in the previous year.

Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases.

103. The value of property lost was Rs. 2,17,473 as against Rs. 1,92,590 in the previous year, the total value of property recovered being Rs. 1,02,348 or 47·0 as against Rs. 78,351 or 40·7 in the previous year.

Processes.

104. The total number of processes received for service by the police during the year was 132,220, of which 121,232 were executed and served, the percentage of service being 91·6.

Inspection work.

105. The Inspector-General of Police spent nearly four months in touring in the State and inspected two district offices, 33 investigating centres, 12 sub-stations and four outposts as against one district office, 24 investigating centres and 16 sub-stations in the previous year. Eighty-five investigating centres, sub-stations and outposts were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners, and 425 by Superintendents. Eight sub-stations and 25 outposts were left uninspected.

Finger prints.

106. In the finger print bureau 3,599 slips were dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,410 were received for record and 2,189 for search. Of the latter, 301 were traced.

Arms Regulation.

107. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1911 under the Arms Regulation was 15,773 against 15,708 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted against 43 persons with the result that 37 were convicted, three acquitted and three were under trial at the end of the year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

108. The number of licenses issued during the calendar year 1911 under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 256. Prosecutions were instituted in 10 cases involving 24 persons, of which six cases with 14 persons ended in conviction and two cases with three persons in acquittal or discharge. The remaining two cases were pending at the close of the year.

Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

109. During the year under report the number of persons prosecuted under the Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation was 27 concerned in nine cases as against 26 in 10 cases in 1910-11. Six cases involving 17 persons ended in conviction against eight cases involving 22 persons in the previous year.

Rewards.

110. Three hundred and thirteen officers and men were rewarded during the year, 41 by promotion, 38 by award of good marks and 234 by money rewards. Eighty-two private individuals were also rewarded for help rendered in the detection of crime.

Punishments.

111. One hundred officers and men as against 123 in 1910-11 were given black marks; 168 officers and 1,880 men were fined, suspended or degraded during the year, as against 251 officers and 2,179 men in the preceding year; one officer and 76 men were dismissed the service as against eight officers and 94 men in 1910-11; and one officer and 25 men were convicted by magistrates as against two officers and 34 men in the previous year. Of these, one was convicted of house trespass, three of theft, one of receiving stolen property, one of extortion and the rest of minor offences.

Expenditure.

112. The cost of the police administration during the year under report was Rs. 10,11,971 against Rs. 10,07,346 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 4,625.

IV. Extradition (1911-12).

Extradition.

113. During the year under report, 48 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act, XV of 1903. Of these, 36 were British subjects, and 12 subjects of the Mysore State. Including four extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 52 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, thirty-five were convicted, seven acquitted, three discharged and the remaining seven

were under trial at the end of the year. Eighty-four persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British Indian and other courts for trial. Of these, 55 were Mysore and 29 British subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 33 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 51 in cases falling under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore were not known except in 11 cases. Of these, seven ended in conviction, one in discharge, one in acquittal, and in two cases the prosecution was withdrawn.

V. Criminal Justice (1911-12).

Courts.

114. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was 131. There were three Sessions Judges, three Assistant Sessions Judges, eight District Magistrates, 27 Magistrates of the first class, 55 Magistrates of the second class and 35 Magistrates of the third class. There were two benches of Honorary Magistrates, and five Justices of the Peace.

Offences reported.

115. The number of offences reported to the several courts during the year was 17,915 as against 16,064 in 1910-11. Of these, 37·88 per cent were offences affecting the human body, chiefly criminal force, assault, hurt and wrongful restraint; 31·68 per cent were against property, particularly theft, criminal trespass, mischief and criminal breach of trust; 17·77 per cent were offences against special and local laws; and the rest were other offences under the Indian Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 14,776 or 82·48 per cent of the offences reported as against 14,063 or 87·54 in 1910-11. Out of the offences returned as true, 11,866 were under the Indian Penal Code and 2,910 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,230 or 10·37 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,419 or 12·43 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

116. The cases brought to trial during the year numbered 14,520 of which, 13,295 or 91·57 per cent were disposed of leaving 1,225 pending at the close of the year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 13,142 cases or 90·51 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates disposed of 54 cases and courts of Session 99. The average duration of cases disposed of by subordinate magistrates was 18·89 days against 11·69 days; by the District Magistrates 15·15 days against 6·25 days; and by the courts of Session 38·20 days against 57·19 days, in 1910-11. Of the 99 cases disposed of by the courts of Session, 86 cases were tried with the aid of assessors.

Number of persons brought to trial.

117. The number of persons brought to trial during the year was 29,572 of whom, 5,508 were arrested by the police, 1,700 were brought before the courts on warrants, and 22,364 appeared on summonses. Including persons involved in the pending cases, the total number of persons under trial during the year was 32,868 as against 30,707 in 1910-11.

118. The cases of 29,144 persons or 88·66 per cent of the total number were disposed of. Of these, the cases of 229 persons were disposed of by courts of Session; of 105 by District Magistrate; of 1,085 persons by benches of magistrates; and of 27,725 by other magistrates.

Results of trial.

119. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of, 77·30 per cent were discharged or acquitted against 75·03 per cent, and 21·68 per cent were convicted against 23·87 per cent, in 1910-11. Thirty-five persons were released under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the persons discharged or acquitted, about 79·10 per cent were concerned in compoundable offences such as hurt, criminal force, assault, criminal trespass, mischief.

Punishments.

120. Of the persons convicted, two were sentenced to death, 13 to transportation, 1,885 to imprisonment, 4,647 to fine, and 109 to whipping.

The records of two cases involving two persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court by the Sessions courts for confirmation. Including two cases involving two persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal four cases involving four persons. In two cases

involving two persons the sentence of death was commuted into transportation for life, and in one case involving one person, the sentence was confirmed. One case involving one person was pending at the close of the year. One person whose sentence was confirmed and one person whose sentence was commuted into transportation for life appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy and in both the cases, the memorials were rejected.

Of the 2,039 persons sentenced to imprisonment, inclusive of those sentenced to transportation and persons committed to prison in default of furnishing security, 29·23 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 57·09 per cent to imprisonment for six months and under, 11·77 per cent to imprisonment over six months and under two years, 1·03 per cent to imprisonment between two years and seven years, and the rest to imprisonment for over seven years.

In the majority of the cases, *viz.*, 3,784, out of 4,647, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10; in 30 cases they ranged between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; and in only one case, was the fine above Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 46,767 and the amount realized Rs. 37,480. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,304.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

121. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings instituted during the year was 376 involving 526 persons. Of these, 41 were required to furnish security for good behaviour and 18 to furnish security for keeping the peace.

Witnesses.

122. The number of witnesses who attended before magistrates was 91,194. Of these, 84,773 were detained for one day, 5,251 for two days, 874 for three days, and 296 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 42,364. The number of witnesses examined in Sessions cases was 1,182 as against 1,670 in 1910-11. The total amount of allowances paid to the witnesses examined before magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 3,267 as against Rs. 6,136 in the previous year.

Appellate Courts.

123. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 16 as against 18 in the previous year.

Appeals.

124. Including the pending cases of the previous year, there were during the year for disposal 784 appeals involving 1,378 persons. Of these, 777 were appeals from convictions and seven from orders of acquittal.

Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 141 appeals, the courts of Session 161, and the District and other Magistrates exercising appellate powers had 482 appeals for disposal. In 53 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 339 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 96 cases they were modified, in 208 cases the sentences were reversed, in three cases the proceedings were quashed, in 11 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered, one case was referred to the Chief Court by the Sessions Judge, one appeal was disposed of under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and 72 cases involving 143 persons were pending at the close of the year.

125. Inclusive of two appeals pending at the close of the previous year, there were seven appeals against orders of acquittal for disposal as against eight in 1910-11. In four of these the orders of the lower court were reversed, in two cases the proceedings of the lower court were quashed, and the remaining case was pending at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

126. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 28 days as against 51·66 days in 1910-11; in the Sessions courts, 26·39 days as against 23·27 days; and in the courts of subordinate magistrates 19·08 days as against 14·19 days, in the preceding year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

127. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with the cases of 581 persons. In the case of 154 persons, the applications were summarily rejected, in the case of 192 persons, the orders of the lower court were confirmed, in the case of one person the sentence was enhanced, in the

case of 12 persons, the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered, in regard to 52 persons, they were reversed, in the case of 23 persons, proceedings were quashed, and new trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 54 persons. The District Magistrates referred the cases of two persons for a revision to the Chief Court. The cases of 91 persons were pending at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

128. The receipts amounted to Rs. 76,785 against Rs. 67,775 in 1910-11 and the charges except those of the Chief Court to Rs. 2,98,590 against Rs. 2,91,554.

European British subjects.

129. There were 15 cases involving 17 European British subjects against 14 cases involving 17 persons in 1910-11. Nine cases involving 10 persons ended in conviction and in six cases involving seven persons, the accused were acquitted.

VI. Civil Justice (1911-12).

Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

130. Including the Chief Court, and the District Court established at Bangalore with effect from 21st August 1911, the number of civil courts in the State during the year under report was 24 as against 23 in 1910-11. The temporary additional Munsiff's Court established at Chikballapur was ordered to be continued until further orders.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

131. The number of original suits, ordinary and small cause, instituted in all the subordinate courts was 24,525 as against 21,969 in the preceding year. The Munsiffs' Courts as usual dealt with the bulk of the original work, 2,383 suits being filed in the courts of the Subordinate Judges and 35 in the district courts.

Of 13,160 ordinary suits, 11,346 or 86·21 per cent, related to money or movable property, 830 or 6·31 per cent to immovable property and 984 or 7·48 per cent to other matters.

Out of 11,365 small cause suits, 7,375 were based on contract in writing, 680 on contract not in writing, 2,209 on account stated, 87 for money had and received, 429 for price of goods sold, 24 for wages, etc., 22 for breach of contract, 368 for rent, 158 for movables or their value and 13 for damages.

Omitting 306 or 2·33 per cent of ordinary suits in which the subject matter could not be valued in money, the subject matter of 6,445 or 48·97 per cent was under Rs. 100 in value and that of 6,051 or 45·98 per cent was between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 in value. In 307 cases or 2·33 per cent was the subject matter valued at between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 in value, and in only 51 cases or 0·39 per cent was it above Rs. 5,000 in value. Among small causes, 1,350 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 8,229 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 1,369 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100, and 417 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. The aggregate value of suits capable of money valuation amounted to Rs. 43,23,737 against Rs. 33,61,712 in 1910-11. The average value of each suit was Rs. 178-8-5 against Rs. 154-15-7 in the preceding year.

Disposal of suits.

132. The number of suits pending at the beginning of the year was 8,877. The total number for disposal during the year was 34,364 including 962 suits refiled and remanded during the year. Of this number, 20,332 were ordinary suits and 14,032 small causes. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 13,097, of which, 366 were disposed of without trial, 8,839 without contest, 3,888 after contest, and four by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 10,922 of which, 632 were disposed of without trial, 1,241 were compromised, 1,286 were decreed on confession, 6,301 were decreed *ex-parte*, 59 were dismissed *ex-parte*, and 1,403 were disposed of after contest. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 24,019 leaving 10,345 suits pending at the close of the year. Of the suits not disposed of, 9,539 were pending in the Munsiffs' courts, 767 in the Subordinate Judges' courts, and 39 in the District Judges' courts. The average duration of contested small causes fell from 205·58 days in the pre-

vious year to 168·76 and that of contested regular suits rose from 145·41 to 275·22 days. In uncontested suits, the average duration was 62·61 days against 57·86 days in the previous year.

Miscellaneous cases, subordinate courts.

133. Including 1,172 miscellaneous cases pending from the year 1910-11, there were 5,823 cases for disposal against 5,239 in the previous year. Of these, 521 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,451 for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 91 for review of judgment or new trial, and 273 for permission to sue *in forma pauperis*, the remaining 3,487 relating to other matters. Of these, 4,061 were disposed of and 1,762 were pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

134. Inclusive of cases pending at the end of the preceding year, the total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the subordinate courts, was 33,513 against 33,267 in 1910-11. Of these, 23,272 were disposed of leaving 10,241 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 61·60 against 72·33 in 1910-11. Immovable property was sold in 1,464 cases and movable property in 121 cases. Out of 913 persons who were ordered to be imprisoned, only 96 were actually imprisoned. Realizations by execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 7,50,974.

Insolvency applications.

135. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 246 against 215 in 1910-11. Of these, three were withdrawn, 46 granted, 89 rejected and the rest were pending at the end of the year. In eight cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of the District and Subordinate Judges.

136. The total number of appeals for disposal in the district courts and the courts of the Subordinate Judges was 967 including those pending at the end of 1910-11. Of these, 742 appeals were decided as against 543, leaving 225 pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

137. The number of first appeals filed in the Chief Court was 267 and the number pending at the end of 1910-11 was 513. Exclusive of 118 appeals transferred to the District Judge, Bangalore, there were 662 appeals for disposal during the year. Of these, 261 were decided as against 246, leaving 401 pending at the close of the year.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

138. The aggregate value of the first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 3,04,000 as against Rs. 3,02,910 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 317 per appeal. The average value of the appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 528 and the average cost to the parties Rs. 82-13-3. The average duration of appeals was 620·07 days in the Chief Court as against 687·06 in the previous year; in the district courts, 129·89 days against 201·31 days and in the Subordinate Judges' courts, 105·64 against 162·27 days in 1910-11.

Second appeals.

139. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court and the number filed during the year was 204 against 162 in 1910-11. Of these, 71 related to immovable property and the rest arose out of other suits. Their aggregate value was Rs. 44,139 against Rs. 42,431 in 1910-11. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 216-5-10 against Rs. 262. The total number of second appeals for disposal, including those pending at the end of the preceding year was 460 against 412 in 1910-11. Of these, 223 appeals were disposed of against 156 in the previous year. Their average value and average cost were Rs. 276 and Rs. 62-11-10, respectively. The average duration was 508·28 days against 541·24 days in 1910-11.

Miscellaneous appeals.

140. The total number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court including those pending from the previous year was 108 against 148 in 1910-11. Of these, 80 were disposed of leaving 28 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matters was 115. Of these, 85 were disposed of and 30 left pending at the close of the year.

Processes.

141. The total number of processes issued during the year was 1,62,404 and the realizations on account of process fees amounted to Rs. 93,277, the cost of the process establishment being Rs. 63,331.

Receipts and charges.

142. The total receipts and expenditure of all the courts exclusive of the process receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 4,66,902 and Rs. 3,87,338 respectively as against Rs. 4,04,894 and Rs. 3,39,476 in 1910-11.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1911.)

Prison population. General.

143. There were two jails and 79 lock-ups in the State during the year under report.

The number of prisoners of all classes admitted during the year was 9,621 as against 10,730 in the previous year. Inclusive of 1,287 prisoners at the beginning of the year, the total jail population was 10,908 against 11,923 in 1910. Of these, 9,847 were discharged, leaving 1,061 prisoners at the end of the year. The daily average of the jail population decreased from 1,180·42 to 1,164·17, which is attributable to the more favourable seasonal conditions during the year.

Convicts.

144. Of this total jail population there were 3,838 convicts against 4,278 in 1910, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 2,203 and 640 respectively. During the year, 3,040 prisoners were discharged, leaving at the end a convict population of 798. The daily average number of convicts fell from 922·14 to 920·16.

Prisoners under trial.

145. The number of prisoners under trial that passed through the jails and lock-ups decreased from 7,555 in 1910 to 6,961 in the year under report. Of these, 6,703 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving at the end of the year 258 prisoners under trial. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners was 236·78 against 251·55 in 1910. The average period of detention was 12·41 days against 12·15 days in 1910.

Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

146. Of the 2,203 convicts admitted during the year, 2,072 or about 94·05 per cent were male convicts and 131 or about 5·95 per cent were female convicts. The majority, *viz.*, 1,789 or 81·21 per cent were Hindus. There were 310 Mahomedans, 95 Christians and nine Buddhists and Jains, representing respectively 14·07 per cent, 4·31 per cent, and 0·41 per cent of the total number. Convicts, able to read and write numbered 368 or about 16·7 per cent of the total admissions; nine or about 0·41 per cent, were able to read only, while 1,826 or about 82·88 per cent were illiterate. The majority of the convicts admitted during the year and numbering 1,568 or about 71·18 per cent had been convicted of offences against property.

Nature of the sentence.

147. Of the convicts admitted, 259 or about 11·76 per cent had been sentenced to simple imprisonment; 1,888 or about 85·70 per cent, to rigorous imprisonment; 15 or about 0·68 per cent, to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement; 25 or about 1·13 per cent, to rigorous imprisonment with whipping; 15 or about 0·68 per cent, to transportation for life; and one or about 0·05 per cent, to death. Of the total number of convicts, 1,213 or more than half had only a sentence of one month and under.

Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

148. The number of imprisoned convicts previously convicted was 281 or 12·75 per cent of the whole against 354 or 13·46 per cent in the previous year. Of the total number of recommittals, 178 had been convicted once, 40 twice and 63 more than twice. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year rose from 51 to 63.

Prison offences.

149. The following table shows a steady falling off in prison offences:—

Year	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Number of offences	119	76	69	67	25

All the prison offences were dealt with by Superintendents of jails. The discipline in the prisons continued to be satisfactory.

Discharges.

150. Of the 3,040 convicts discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 676 were transferred to other jails; 134 were released on appeal, 1,895 on expiry of sentence, 247 under remission rules, 75 on the occasion of the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi by Their Imperial Majesties; three were executed; eight died; one was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum; and one released by the special order of Government. Of the 6,703 prisoners under trial who were discharged or otherwise disposed of, 3,913 were acquitted, 1,902 convicted and sentenced, 882 transferred; four escaped; and two died.

Escapes.

151. Two convicts and four under-trial prisoners escaped from custody during 1911, against 10 and 16 respectively in 1910. Both the convicts and two of the under-trial prisoners were re-captured during the year. Of the 24 convicts who remained uncaptured during the decade ending 31st December 1911, one was recaptured during the year.

Health of prisoners.

152. The total number of prisoners admitted into the hospitals fell from 633 in 1910 to 608 in the year under report, the daily average number of sick being almost the same as in the previous year, that is, 21·65 against 21·38 in 1910. But the total number of deaths was 10 against 14 in 1910.

Prison earnings.

153. The net cash earnings of the convicts showed a decrease of Rs. 2,787 as compared with that of the preceding year, being Rs. 10,741 against Rs. 13,528. The decrease was most observable in the Bangalore Central Jail.

Remissions and the workings of the mark system.

154. Of the 247 convicts released under the mark and ticket-of-leave rules, one life-term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum remission of 1,519 days, and another of the same class in the said jail earned a maximum gratuity of Rs. 40-6-2. The average gratuity earned by all the convicts was Rs. 1-14-6 against Rs. 1-13-9 in 1910.

Expenditure.

155. Excluding expenditure by the Public Works Department, the gross outlay during the year on account of jails and lock-ups was Rs. 98,731 against Rs. 1,04,157 in 1910. The decrease occurred partly under the head "Establishment Charges," but mostly under the head "Dietary Charges," owing to the decrease in the average number of prisoners confined.

Average cost per head.

156. The average cost per head was Rs. 85-0-10 against Rs. 88-7-10 in 1910.

Details of expenditure.

157. The details of expenditure are shown below:—

No.	Details.	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	38,795	33 5 2
2	Dietary charges	42,203	36 7 8
3	Hospital charges	4,267	3 10 8
4	Clothing and bedding of prisoners	2,575	2 3 7
5	Sanitation charges	201	0 2 9
6	Charges for moving prisoners	2,342	2 0 2
7	Charges for live-stock, tools and plant ...	16	0 0 3
8	Other charges	8,332	7 2 7
	Total ...	98,731	85 0 10

New scale of vegetarian diet.

158. The modified scale of vegetarian diet which has been in use in the jails of Bangalore and Mysore from 1st April 1911, in respect of hard labour Indian convicts, is reported to have yielded favourable results, and its continuance for a further term of three years has been sanctioned by Government.

Religious instruction.

159. The arrangements made at the close of 1910 for the delivery of discourses on religious and moral subjects to the Hindu and Mahomedan convicts of the Bangalore Central Jail were continued in the year under report. Similar arrangements in respect of convicts of the Mysore jail were sanctioned by Government in March 1912.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1911-12).

Registration offices.

160. The number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 52, and 26, respectively; the former under special Sub-Registrars and the latter under Deputy Amildars or Taluk Sheristadars as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars.

Changes in rules, etc.

161. An addition was made to the rules relating to the levy of registration fees on agricultural leases for one year or less.

The fee payable on such leases, when they were on *vara* tenure (that is, when no definite rent was fixed either in kind or in cash) and the lease deed bore no stamp, was Rs. 5. This was represented by the members of the Representative Assembly as hard, because in the generality of cases the value of the amount of rent payable, *viz.*, a share in the produce, would be very small. It was therefore ordered that in such cases the value of the lease for purposes of registration should be taken as five times the assessment on the land, the rent of which is secured by the instrument.

Registration of documents.

162. The total number of documents registered during the year was 94,193 against 86,869 in the previous year, showing an increase of 7,324 documents. Although all the districts have contributed to this increase, it is particularly noticeable in the districts of Mysore, Tumkur and Kadur. This increase is attributed to the non-appearance of plague, to a rise in the price of food-stuffs and also to a better appreciation by the general public of the advantages of registration.

Financial results.

163. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,85,946 against Rs. 1,63,430, and the total expenditure to Rs. 84,229 against Rs. 84,553, in the previous year.

Offences.

164. Except the one case of false personation ordered to be prosecuted in 1910-11 and pending disposal owing to the disappearance of the accused, there were no fresh prosecutions during the year under report.

Inspection.

165. All the Sub-Registry offices in the State, except nine, were inspected by the Inspector-General, the District Registrars or the Inspectors of Registration offices.

IX. Municipal Administration (1911-12).

Number of municipalities.

166. The number of municipalities in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 89.

Regulation municipalities.

167. During the year preliminary steps were taken to bring the towns of Chintamani, Chiknayakanhalli and Birur under the provisions of the Municipal Regulation.

Elections.

168. Elections were for the first time held in four municipalities, namely Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Mulbagal and Channapatna and 15 councillors were duly elected. In the Channapatna town only one candidate got the prescribed number of votes, and four seats which had to be filled up by election were consequently filled up by nominated members. A bye-election was also held in the Chamrajnagar municipality to elect a councillor in place of a deceased member.

Constitution of municipalities.

169. Of the 89 municipalities which existed during the year, 29 had municipal councils constituted under the Municipal Regulation, the affairs of the remaining 60 being managed by municipal boards constituted under the executive orders of Government. There were on all the municipal boards and councils on the last day of the year 1,021 members, of whom

128 were elected members, 522 nominated non-official members, and 371 nominated official members.

Meetings and attendance.

170. Of the 89 boards 73 met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. The deficiency in the number of meetings held by the other municipalities was chiefly due to want of quorum. The attendance at the meetings was on the whole fair.

Regulations.

171. During the year the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, was amended by Regulation, IX of 1911. The amending regulation chiefly conferred the following powers :—

(1) The municipal councils were empowered to make bye-laws requiring licenses to be obtained for the sale of articles liable to octroi duty.

(2) Duly authorised officers of municipal councils were, after obtaining the warrant of a magistrate, empowered to enter and search any premises wherein articles on which octroi has not been paid are reasonably believed to be kept or concealed, and to seize any such article and to arrest any person in possession of the same.

(3) The Government took power to make rules regarding the preparation of plans and estimates for works to be partly or wholly constructed out of Municipal Funds and regarding the authority by whom and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates for works might be sanctioned.

The Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation was during the year extended to the Mysore city and the municipal council published the rules framed by them under the Regulation in the *Mysore Gazette* and called for suggestions and objections.

Rules and bye-laws.

172. The vaccination bye-laws framed by the Bangalore city municipal council and the Malvalli and Sringeri municipalities, as also the bye-laws relating to the collection of octroi and other taxes framed by the Bangalore and Mysore city municipal councils were sanctioned during the year.

Powers conferred.

173. Sub-section 2 of section 142 of the Municipal Regulation authorizing the seizure and destruction of adulterated articles of food or drink under the orders of a magistrate, was declared to be applicable to the Tumkur and Hassan towns with effect from the 1st December 1911 and 1st March 1912 respectively with reference to ghee and six other articles, as in the case of the Bangalore and Mysore cities. The provisions of the section were also extended to the Kolar town from the 1st December 1911 in respect of ghee and two other articles.

Incidence of taxation.

174. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-11-8 in the Bangalore, and Rs. 2-0-7 in the Mysore city. In the other municipalities it ranged from Re. 0-4-7 in Talkad to Rs. 4-3-8 in Alur.

Fresh imposts and variations in the taxes already imposed.

175. The levy of octroi duty on several articles, such as betel leaves tobacco, cocoanuts, in seven municipalities and of market fees in two municipalities was sanctioned during the year.

Financial position.

176. The income and expenditure of all the municipalities under the main heads compared with those of the previous year (revised figures) are shown in the following statement :—

Receipts	1910-11	1911-12
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Octroi	2,98,865	3,23,425
2. Assessed taxes	3,17,952	3,38,087
3. Tolls and ferries	72,512	86,570
4. Miscellaneous	2,04,508	1,79,100
5. Public debt	93,409	66,272
Total receipts ...	9,87,246	9,93,454

Expenditure	1910-11	1911-12
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public works	1,68,011	2,34,577
2. Conservancy	2,08,222	2,09,606
3. Lighting	68,505	66,580
4. Public instruction	32,207	32,933
5. Miscellaneous	2,94,512	2,84,375
6. Public debt	1,48,967	81,373
Total expenditure ...	9,20,424	9,09,444

Sanitation of Seringapatam.

177. For the improvement of the sanitation of the Seringapatam town, a lump sum grant of Rs. 4,000 for clearing undergrowth and levelling dilapidated areas, and also a recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 a year for annual maintenance, were sanctioned from the State funds.

General.

178. On the suggestion of the Comptroller and Financial Secretary, the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners were invited in regard to the abolition of octroi on account of the inherent defects of this system of taxation. The majority of the Deputy Commissioners not being in favour of abolishing octroi either entirely or partially on the ground that it would not be easy to replace it, Government directed that if any municipal council or board was disposed to abolish octroi either entirely or partially, it might do so after submitting definite proposals and obtaining the sanction of Government. To obviate vexatious interference on the part of minor officials, Government have ordered that the municipal councils and boards may be advised to take immediate action to exempt from octroi dutiable articles brought within municipal limits for *bona fide* consumption in small quantities not exceeding a maximum prescribed by the Government.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

179. During the year 13 meetings of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board were held, of which one was a special meeting convened for the purpose of considering the budget estimates for 1912-13.

The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,88,862 and Rs. 1,36,682 respectively. A very large portion of the budget allotment made for construction works could not be spent during the year as the comprehensive programme of works including a complete system of underground sewerage and outfall works for the whole city at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,67,590, was sanctioned by Government only in the latter part of the year.

The execution of the project for the improvement of the fort was almost complete, Rs. 5,86,724 having been expended up to the end of the year for removing 342 properties and for the opening of a road of 60 feet in width all round the rampart wall.

180. The rules for the grant of loans for house-building purposes under the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation were amended during the year so as to dispense with the taking of collateral securities when the property to be benefited was in itself a sufficient security, the applicant's interest in the said property being not less than one and half times the amount of loan applied for.

X. Administration of District Funds (1911-12).

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

181. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board continued to be governed by the rules under the Mines Regulation. On the last day of the year there were 14 members on the Board, of whom seven were officials and the rest non-officials nominated by the Mining Board and approved by Government. Of these again, 10 were Europeans and four Indians as in the previous year. Six meetings were held during the year and the average attendance was five officials and five non-officials or 10 in all.

182. The Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902, was amended by Regulation, IX of 1911, whereby power was conferred on the district boards to frame bye-laws for the regulation of markets, slaughter-houses, cart-stands, hotels, burial and burning grounds, etc., and for the control of unwieldy traffic on roads. Amendment of the Local Boards Regulation.

183. Bye-laws for the management of bakeries and ærated water factories on the Kolar Gold Fields were sanctioned by Government and they were brought into force from the 1st July 1912. Rules and bye-laws.

184. There were as in the previous year, eight District Boards which had, in all, on the last day of the year, 211 members against the sanctioned strength of 212 members. Of these, 60 were *ex-officio*, 77 were non-officials elected by the Taluk Boards and the remaining 74 were non-officials appointed by the Government. The number of meetings held was in no case less than the prescribed minimum, namely, four and the average attendance of the members was 5·5 officials and 5 non-officials or 10·5 in all. District Boards.

185. The strength of the 77 Taluk Boards on the last day of the year was 1,144 members, of whom 7 were Europeans and the rest Indians. Of these again, 368 were *ex-officio* members, 361 non-official members elected by the rural population and the municipal boards and the remaining nominated by the Government. Of the Boards only 71 met the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 6. The average attendance of the members at the meetings was 2·6 officials and 5·4 non-officials or 8 in all. Taluk Boards.

186. There were 166 Unions at the end of the previous year, 80 Unions were constituted during the year (1 in the Hassan, 3 in the Kolar and 76 in the Mysore district). There were on all the Union Panchayets, on the last day of the year, 1,926 members, of whom 513 were officials and 1,413 non-officials appointed by the Government. Only 59 Panchayets met not less than the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12. In 43 Unions no meetings were held. The average attendance was 1·3 officials and 3·7 non-officials or 5 in all, against an average strength of 8 members for each Panchayet. Unions.

187. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,61,598. The income and expenditure under the main heads contrast with those of the previous year (revised figures) as shown in the following statement :— Financial position.

Items	1910-11	1911-12
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue.	5,45,987	5,52,805
2. Mohatarfa and house tax	88,235	93,163
3. Tolls and ferries	42,688	40,631
4. Fees from travellers' bungalows, etc. ...	2,658	2,375
5. Miscellaneous	1,76,689	1,83,889
Total receipts ...	8,56,257	8,72,863
EXPENDITURE.		
1. Public works executed by the D. P. W. ...	3,80,487	4,04,721
2. Do do Civil Department.	87,398	1,48,855
3. Conservancy and sanitary charges	82,297	85,675
4. Sweepers and care-takers of bungalows, etc.	25,094	25,503
5. Miscellaneous	1,85,538	1,94,678
Total expenditure ...	7,60,814	8,59,432

Charges for treatment of indigent patients in the Pasteur Institute

188. The charges for the treatment of indigent patients bitten by rabid animals outside the municipal towns was ordered to be met out of District Funds.

Tax on dogs.

189. During the year, the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board was empowered to levy an annual tax of one rupee for every bitch and eight annas for every dog a year on the Kolar Gold Fields including Robertsonpet and the cooly lines with effect from 1st October 1911. The number of dogs and bitches so taxed during the year was 1,275 and the revenue realized therefrom was Rs. 939.

Accommodation for travellers.

190. The District Boards maintained 368 third class travellers' bungalows, musafirkhanas and other buildings for the use of the travelling public. During the year the rules relating to the occupation of musafirkhanas were revised so as to limit the period during which a traveller might be allowed to occupy a musafirkhana free, to three days, and to 15 days in all, and to levy a fee of annas two per day for each room occupied in excess of three days.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

191. One hundred and thirteen Local Fund dispensaries were supported in part from District Funds which also contributed to the maintenance of 31 unani and ayurvedic dispensaries. The latter also continued to be popular and to do good work during the year.

Sanitation rules.

192. On the Kolar Gold Fields 48 persons were prosecuted for the breach of sanitary rules. Of these, 40 persons were convicted, and 7 acquitted, one case against the remaining one accused, being struck off the file. Outside the area under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, the village sanitation rules were in force in 9,034 villages. Of 722 persons prosecuted for breach of the rules, 355 were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 815 recovered from them and credited to the District Funds.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.

193. During the year agricultural and industrial exhibitions were held at Goribidnur and Channagiri. Cattle shows were held at Hassan, Channagiri, Nanjangud and Harihar, and also at Ghati Subrahmanya in Dodballapur taluk, Chunchunkatte in the Yedatore taluk, Mudukutore in the T.-Narsipur taluk, Hemagiri in the Krishnarajpete taluk, Maddur in the Mandya taluk, Himavanthagopalaswamy Hills in the Gundlupet taluk, Rampur in the Honnali taluk, Ramanathapur in the Arkalgud taluk, and Antargatte in the Kadur taluk. Prizes were awarded to the exhibitors of best cattle.

General.

194. For the purpose of constructing District Board Railways action is being taken to amend the Local Boards Regulation so as to empower District Boards to levy a railway cess.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1911-12).

Season and rainfall.

195. The rainfall during the year was very deficient throughout the State, the average being 33·22 inches as against 48·18 inches in the previous year and 38·36 inches, the average of the last 31 years. There were a few showers in June but the rains failed during the months of July, August and September. The outlook in August and September was therefore rather gloomy, but timely showers at the beginning of October saved the situation. Except in the malnad portions of the State, the deficient rainfall affected the outturn of the harvests and the prices of food grains rose high in consequence. Fodder and water as well as food-stuffs were however obtainable in all the districts.

196. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

Districts	South-west monsoon		North-east monsoon		Total	
	April to Sept. 1911	Average 1870 to 1910	Oct. 1911 to March 1912	Average 1870 to 1910	April 1911 to March 1912	Average 1870 to 1910
Bangalore ...	17·78	21·71	10·21	9·13	27·99	30·84
Kolar ...	15·25	18·81	8·17	9·30	23·42	28·11
Tumkur ...	11·67	18·30	8·24	8·00	19·91	26·30
Mysore ...	21·72	18·37	8·41	9·46	30·13	27·83
Hassan ...	32·97	28·53	10·49	9·83	43·46	38·36
Shimoga ...	62·51	59·16	7·81	7·56	70·32	66·72
Kadur ...	59·69	62·92	9·57	9·99	69·26	72·91
Chitaldrug ...	11·00	15·18	8·49	6·21	19·49	21·39
Total ...	27·11	28·36	8·92	8·69	36·03	37·05

The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 330·30 inches at Byrapore estate in the Kadur district and the lowest rainfall recorded was at Bommegondanakere in the Chitaldrug district, being 6·46 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Nagar in the Shimoga district, where a fall of 16·35 inches was registered on the 12th August 1911.

Outturn of crops.

197. The following table gives the outturn of the five principal crops grown in the State in annas, the normal crop being taken at 16 annas :—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse gram	Cholam	Sugar cane
Bangalore	7·2	8·1	7·3	9·0	10·0
Kolar	5·5	5·2	7·2	8·0	9·8
Tumkur	6·5	6·3	5·4	5·6	7·6
Mysore	10·6	6·7	8·0	8·2	13·7
Hassan	11·0	10·1	8·6	10·3	9·5
Shimoga	10·0	10·0	9·1	10·2	8·6
Kadur	10·6	9·6	9·2	10·2	10·8
Chitaldrug	9·0	8·8	9·2	6·8	6·5
Average for the State ...	9·5	7·4	7·7	7·9	9·9

Prices.

198. There was a general rise in the prices of food grains. This was largely due to the failure of the south-west monsoon and also in some measure to the exportation of food grains to affected parts outside the State. The rise in prices commenced in the middle of September and continued till the harvest was reaped. This reduced the prices slightly but as the outturn was poor owing to deficient rainfall, the prices continued high till the close of the year. The average quantity of ragi sold for the rupee was 16·40 seers as against 18·52 seers in the previous year, the rise in prices being more than 11 per cent.

The following statement gives the prices of staple food grains during the year :—

Articles	1910-11	1911-12
	Seers per rupee	Seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	9·21	7·83
Ragi	18·52	16·40
Cholam	17·60	15·43
Bengal gram	9·21	8·96

II. Agriculture (1911-12).

Area cropped.

199. The total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) during the year was 6,285,819 acres as against 6,442,428 in the previous year. The decrease was due to deficient rainfall during the year.

200. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State :—

Crop	1910-11	1911-12	Difference
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	792,579	727,952	−64,627
Ragi	2,289,376	2,211,795	−77,581
Cholam	619,005	669,129	+50,124
Gram	771,934	773,199	+ 1,265
Sugarcane	40,510	44,404	+ 3,894
Cotton	101,591	107,876	+ 6,285
Coffee	104,652	107,058	+ 2,406
Orchards and garden produce ...	170,933	175,189	— 4,256

Agricultural stock.

201. According to the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken at the beginning of the calendar year 1911, the total number of domestic animals in the State is as follows :—

Bulls and bullocks	1,631,871
Cows	1,581,341
Bull buffaloes	89,510
Cow buffaloes	474,730
Calves	1,238,368
Sheep	2,738,199
Goats	1,762,036
Horses and ponies	20,647
Mules and donkeys	59,078

There were 829,071 ploughs and 237,937 carts.

Cattle mortality.

202. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 76,101 as against 75,226 during the previous year as shown below:—

Cause of death	1910-11	1911-12	Difference
Sickness	32,059	30,819	—1,240
Killed by wild beasts ...	8,045	7,871	—174
Accidents and other causes ...	35,122	37,411	+2,289
Total ...	75,226	76,101	+875

Veterinary aid.

203. There was no increase in the number of hospitals during the year. The two temporary assistant veterinary inspectors whose retention for another three years was sanctioned by Government were attached to the Bangalore and Mysore districts where the work was very heavy. The number of cases treated was 14,058 as against 13,440 during the previous year, and the number of cattle inoculated 4,703 as against 551. There was no serious outbreak of cattle disease during the year. The public have learnt to appreciate the advantages of veterinary aid and the question of opening more dispensaries is engaging the attention of Government.

Agricultural and cattle shows.

204. The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held as usual at Mysore during the Dasara. Cattle shows were held at the several important fairs and festivals in the State. The fact that some of these were organized entirely by private persons with no money grants from the District Funds shows that the raiyats are beginning to realize the advantages of these shows and are taking a keen interest in them.

Agricultural experiments carried out through the agency of the Revenue department.

205. Agricultural improvements carried out through the agency of the Revenue department consisted chiefly in the introduction of new and improved varieties of seeds and implements among the agriculturists. Seeds of varieties of paddy, cotton, ground nut, cholum and turmeric were distributed to leading agriculturists in the several parts of the State, and experiments conducted with these have shown a decided increase in the yield of the respective crops. The uses of green manuring were demonstrated in parts of the Shimoga and Kadur districts and the results were very satisfactory. Improved ploughs were purchased and supplied to the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar, Tumkur, Bangalore, Shimoga and Hassan, to popularize them among the raiyats.

Sericulture.

206. The area under mulberry cultivation during the year was 10,646 acres as against 10,980 acres of the previous year. The mulberry cultivation in the Mysore district has been declining for the past two years, and owing to persistent disease among the silk-worms in the T-Narsipur taluk, the raiyats have taken to cultivating cholum in preference to mulberry. The Economic Conference have taken up the subject of improving silk industry in the State. There were eight instructors teaching sericulture as part of nature study to 66 pupils during the year under report. One of these instructors who is the Head Master of the Government Kannada School at Mysore, did particularly noticeable service in the cause of sericulture by giving theoretical and practical lessons on the life-history of silk and eri-worms, on the methods of cultivating mulberry and castor plants, rearing silk worms, and reeling silk and preserving cocoons, and also on the diseases of silk worms. He was placed in charge of eri-silk stall at the last Dasara Exhibition where his exhibits were highly appreciated and were awarded a certificate of honourable mention. At Malvalli four crops of eri-silk yarn were raised by the local instructor and seeds were supplied to the surrounding villages with instruction on the method of rearing eri-silk worms. At the Tata Silk Farm at Bangalore, managed by the Salvation Army towards which an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned by Government, the subjects of sericultural study and instruction have been grouped as follows.—

(*a*) *Mulberry department*, dealing with the details of the planting and cultivation of mulberry;

(*b*) *Worm-rearing department*, beginning with the carding of eggs and ending with the packing of cocoons;

(*c*) *Reeling department*, dealing with steaming and drying cocoons up to packing silk by means of the press; and

(*d*) *Weaving department*, beginning with bleaching raw silk and ending with the dressing of the finished silks after weaving.

Of the number of persons who received instruction on the Farm during the year, 26 consisting of teachers, students, and raiyats belonged to the State, 21 were boarding students from Travancore, two from Madras and the Telugu country, and two were English Officers who have gone to open a silk farm in the Punjab. About 2,000 persons visited the Farm during the

year, and 20,000 mulberry cuttings as well as 979,750 eri and mulberry eggs, selected and examined by the microscope, were sent out. Samples of Mysore silk from the Farm were sent for being exhibited at the Silk Exhibition recently held in London, and, in the words of the President of the Exhibition, "attracted the attention of many of the visitors to the Exhibition including the King and Queen and others of the Royal Family;" and the President is of opinion that there is a possibility of an increasing demand for the Mysore silk in European markets and that if the silk be sent to Italy or France in the raw state and thrown by French or Italian throwsters, it would prove quite a good class of serviceable silk.

Agricultural department. Work in the Experimental Farm at Hebbal. Staff.

207. Owing to the great expansion of work in the Agricultural department Government have decided to appoint a Director of Agriculture, and Dr. Coleman who is on deputation to Europe and America to study recent improvements in Agriculture, will assume that office on his return in January 1913. Of the two Assistant Chemists deputed to Europe for study, one returned to duty in December 1911 after undergoing a successful course of training in Cambridge and also studying dairy-farming and sugar manufacture. The other, it is unfortunate to record, died on his return at Bombay.

Agricultural experiments.

208. As the Hebbal Farm does not contain sufficient space for the experiments that have been projected for all the varieties of crops grown there an additional ten acres of dry land and ten acres of wet land have been added to the Farm. Experiments in green manure in connection with the cultivation of ragi and paddy, seasonal experiments as regards ploughing and sowing, rotation of crops and selection of seeds by salt water methods, were conducted. It has been found that green manuring does not exhaust its effects at once but the benefits are even more apparent in the second year. Lands treated with green manures in 1909 yielded an increase of 26 per cent of kar ragi and 41 per cent of ordinary ragi. Ploughing soon after a harvest with the disc-harrow has also been proved very useful as it tends to preserve the moisture and the fertilizers in the soil till the next sowing of seed. The raiyats in the neighbourhood of the Farm have learnt the advantages of keeping the soil loose by observing the benefits derived therefrom on the Farm and they have introduced a home-made rake with iron teeth for the purpose. Cambodia cotton even under late sowing developed large bolls showing that it may be grown as an irrigated crop round Bangalore. A large quantity of seed has been supplied to the raiyats and the prospects of growing it as a monsoon crop are being investigated. Growth of sugarcane year after year on the same land has resulted in impoverishing it to such an extent that the use of manures has not much effect in improving the crop and a rotation of the same with potatoes is being tried. The seed-depôt is unable to cope with the demand for seeds as the quantity of seeds that could be produced on the Farm is limited. Two hundred lots of seeds consisting of maize, chillies and ground nut were sold during the year under report.

Demonstration in connection with general cultivation.

209. The demonstration work in connection with cultivation was carried on chiefly in the western districts of the State. It is proposed to take up the different parts of the State in succession systematically so that the staff may be able to show some tangible results by concentrating their attention on small areas. Transplantation of seedlings of paddy and green manuring in connection with paddy and sugarcane were demonstrated. The inferior varieties of cotton in the Chitaldrug district are being replaced by Cambodia and Broach cotton. A quantity of 6,956 lbs. of good cotton seed was obtained from Bombay and Madras and distributed to the raiyats at cost price. A small plant for jaggory-boiling similar to that used in the Hebbal Farm was demonstrated in several places. General demonstrations of improved implements were held in connection with exhibitions at Mysore, Goribidnur, Hassan, Tirthahalli, Channagiri, Harihar and Channapatna.

Implement depôt.

210. The implement depôt has shown larger sales than in the previous year. The sale realizations amounted to Rs. 5,171 as against Rs. 4,863 in 1910-11.

Mycology and entomology.

211. In the case of Koleroga, spraying has now been demonstrated beyond doubt as the most effective remedy and the raiyats have come forward

readily to adopt it. Thirty-three garden owners have themselves purchased sprayers and treated about 100 acres, while the area treated by the department was 21 acres. The total area treated during the year was more than double that of the previous year. The gardens treated with spraying have up to date been free from the disease. Bagging operations against cholum and rice grass-hoppers were rigorously carried on during the year under report.

212. Three bulletins on green manuring, paddy cultivation, and *kambli hulas* were published. A pamphlet in the vernacular on koleroga and a leaflet on the cultivation of Cambodia and Broach cotton were also published and distributed.

Agricultural school.

213. The opening of an agricultural school has been sanctioned in connection with the Hebbal Farm to meet a long-felt want in agricultural education in the State. The classes will be started on the return of Dr. Coleman from Europe. At present it is proposed to have a two years' course in English so as to make the candidates go through both a practical and a scientific course. When a sufficient number of locally-trained men become available to be employed as inspectors and when books in Kannada are published, it is proposed to have a separate vernacular course for the sons of raiyats.

Experimental cultivation in the public gardens. Lal-Bagh.

214. The importation of seeds and plants of botanical and economical value by exchange with other Botanical institutions was actively maintained, 1,300 kinds being received against 730 in the previous year. The raising and cultivation of these plants in the nurseries received careful attention. The planting out and systematic grouping of plants for purposes of study was further extended to *palmaceæ*, *liliaceæ*, *scitamineæ*, *eucalyptus*, *agaves*, *aroides*, etc. The collection of tropical fruit trees was greatly enlarged. Mangoes in many distinct varieties were raised with a view to making grafting experiments on known stock, and testing which varieties would come true from seed, the difference between polyembryonic and monoembryonic seed being noted. Six kinds of strawberry-plants imported from Europe were under cultivation and propagation.

Sunkal Tank Farm.

215. Plots intended for production of acclimatised flower seed were prepared. Potatoes of important kinds were grown successfully and experiments in planting distances and variety of sets were made. The outturn of this crop was good, 20 tons having been harvested. Imported maize was grown in 21 kinds and 8 cwt. were harvested and the best kinds distributed. Other crops successfully grown for distribution of acclimatised seed were soy beans, Florida velvet beans, several varieties of salt bushes (*atriplex*), French beans, tomatos, egg-plants and other vegetables. Of the important fodder-grasses the Rhodes grass did best and its seed was much in demand. Though it is a shy seeder a very high germinating percentage was obtained from the seed which was used. The collection of plantains containing now nearly 50 kinds was doing well. For want of water facilities and the acquisition of the high ground intended for Australian fruit trees the planting of these could not be properly taken up. A type collection was however planted on ridges to see which varieties would do on heavy soil if properly drained.

III. Labour and Wages (1911-12).

Labour and wages.

216. There were no marked fluctuations of wages and the rates continued to be the same as in the previous year in spite of the higher prices that prevailed during the year. This steadiness is mainly due to the fact that wages are fixed by custom and consequently have no tendency to vary with fluctuations in prices. The bulk of the demand for labour arises from agriculture, and, until the increase of industries raises the demand for unskilled labour, no general improvement in wages can be expected. There are however signs of wages rising near the larger towns where the scope for other employment is steadily increasing.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1911-12).

Manufactures, arts and industries.

217. The measures adopted by Government to stimulate industrial expansion in the State have led, in some degree, to general attention being given to the development of crafts and industries. The increasing difficulty of finding in agriculture and Government service a sufficient means of livelihood has brought about a widespread demand for technical education and the improvement of existing industries. The Government have been adopting measures to meet the needs of the situation, and, as a preliminary measure, an industrial survey of the State has been organized and a number of officers have been deputed to study special industries under the auspices of the Economic Conference. As regards agriculture, the Agricultural department has been endeavouring to induce raiyats to adopt improved methods and implements by demonstrating their use on lands provided by the raiyats themselves. Agriculture being chiefly dependent on irrigation in Mysore, considerable attention is being paid to the restoration of major and minor tanks and facilities are being given to the raiyats to enable them to utilise the sub-soil supplies of water, by the grant of loans for sinking irrigation wells and also by affording every convenience to obtain expert advice. A few facts relating to the existing arts and industries are briefly given below:—

Bangalore District.—The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company and the Bangalore Cotton, Woollen and Silk Company together manufactured about 33 lakhs of rupees' worth of goods and afforded employment on an average to about 1,700 persons daily. The *ad valorem* excise duty paid to Government was Rs. 20,330 as against Rs. 19,230 in the previous year. The Tata Silk Manufacturing Company gave daily employment to 64 men. The Iron and Brass Foundry of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., and the Ripon Iron Works of Messrs. Rickie & Co., manufactured articles worth Rs. 28,000 and employed 76 men on an average daily. The former is now worked by electricity. There were three dye works working during the year, the largest of which, belonging to Messrs. Binny & Co., dealt with articles worth about Rs. 66,000. There were seven big oil-mills which produced oil valued at Rs. 1,74,314 and employed on an average 76 men daily. The City Brick and Tile Works turned out articles to the value of Rs. 1,11,300 and employed 350 men daily. The City Tobacco Company on the Taluk Cutcherry road produced cigarettes, tobacco, etc., of the value of Rs. 61,322. Of the hosiery factories, Messrs. Binny & Co.'s Factory produced goods worth Rs. 1,58,677 and the Aryan Hosiery Factory, goods to the value of Rs. 12,000. The Mysore Tannery manufactured leather and leather goods of a total value of Rs. 1,00,000. The Wheat Flour Mills of Mr. Reddi Chikkamuniappa manufactured 324,000 lbs. of wheat flour valued at Rs. 81,000. Outside the Bangalore city, the two tanneries, one at Chettikere and the other at Kothanahalli in the Channapatna taluk, and the two sugar factories, one at Agaram and the other in Kayamgutta Kundalahalli are reported to be turning out good work. The tanneries produced goods of the value of Rs. 70,000 and the sugar factories produced jaggory worth Rs. 23,725.

Kolar District.—The gold mining industry flourished as usual. The Kolar Gold Fields produced 558,988 ounces of gold valued at Rs. 3,20,43,810 as against 547,624 ounces valued at Rs. 3,15,29,333 in the previous year. Mr. Haji Ismail Sait's Electric Saw Mill produced timber scantlings to the value of Rs. 21,265. The sugar refinery in Goribidnur manufactured 664 tons of sugar valued at Rs. 1,69,907. The two cigarette factories at Bowringpet and the tannery near Chikballapur produced during the year cigarettes worth Rs. 1,30,000 and tanned skins to the value of Rs. 50,000, respectively. At Joolpaliya in the Bagepalli taluk, glass bangles to the value of Rs. 1,000 were manufactured.

Tumkur District.—In the Tumkur district, 200 maunds of corundum in the Sira taluk and 700 maunds of iron ore in the Pavagada taluk were collected.

Mysore District.—Messrs. Schroder Smith & Co. collected 2,363 tons of chrome and Mr. Chinnasamy Iyer of Madras, who was granted last year a license for mining mica, extracted 7,840 lbs. of mica. All the industrial concerns mentioned in the previous year's report are reported to have been in a thriving condition.

Hassan District.—At Sravanabelagola in the Chennarayapatna taluk, brass and copper vessels to the value of Rs. 96,700 were manufactured and exported. Weaving was largely carried on at Hole-Narsipur, especially at the Weaving Institute of the place, where a variety of fine cotton and silk cloths to the value of Rs. 29,304 were manufactured during the year. The two tile factories referred to in the last year's report continued to be working, though only on a small scale. Two paddy-husking machines driven by steam power were set up—one at Arsikere and the other at Alur. They husked paddy worth Rs. 2,08,500 during the year.

Shimoga District.—The quantity of manganese ore extracted from the mines in the Shimoga district was 24,119 tons. The tile factory established at Yelagalale in the Sagar taluk continued working. A factory for manufacturing glass bangles started at Nallur in the Channagiri taluk is reported to have obtained great profit from that industry. One hundred and twenty-seven stills for the manufacture of cinamon oil were in operation during the year and a sum of Rs. 760 was realized as license fees therefrom.

Chitaldrug District.—The most important industry is cotton-ginning. At Davangere, four new ginning factories were started during the year. These and the existing factories were fully at work, though, owing to keen competition, the profits realized were not so large as in previous years. The total value of the cotton ginned amounted to more than 40 lakhs of rupees.

There were also 2,796 oil mills in the State during the year.

218. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State:— Value of manufactures.

District	Value in rupees	Remarks
	Rs.	
Bangalore	96,48,749	
Kolar	*50,13,113	* Excluding the value of gold which was Rs. 3,20,43,810.
Tumkur	2,84,660	
Mysore	22,12,051	
Hassan	7,91,354	
Shimoga	7,04,619	
Kadur	50,900	
Chitaldrug	8,32,560	
Total ...	1,95,38,006	

219. The following statement shows the number of large factories in the State, excluding the mines, the number of persons employed and the outturn:— Factories.

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills	8	302	52,20,051
Cotton pressing mills	2	85	21,79,745
Cotton mills	2	1,417	28,12,496
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills.	21	308	29,304
Silk filature	1	64	3,000
Woollen mill	1	287	4,64,563

(*Continued from page 37*).

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Iron and brass foundries	7	167	34,700
Bone-crushing mill	1	29	37,240
Dye works	3	61	1,15,241
Coffee works	1	90	4,42,500
Sugar factories	3	325	2,04,769
Rice mills	5	97	5,00,100
Glass factory	1	10	800
Oil mills	6	76	1,74,380
Brick and tile factories	9	505	1,21,590
Timber mill	1	25	21,265
Cigar factories	3	153	1,90,080
Carpentry works	3	36	4,895
Carriage factory	1	10	5,000
Taxidermic works...	2	27	14,000
Tanneries	3	142	1,70,000
Hosiery factories	2	168	1,70,677
Wheat flour mill	1	10	81,000

V. Trade (1911-12).

Trade.

220. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were areca-nut, coffee, cardamoms, food grains, hides, jaggory, cotton and silk, and the principal imports were food grains, yarn, dhal, piece goods, wheat, kerosene oil and salt. The value of imports was Rs. 1,94,87,342 and that of exports, excluding gold, Rs. 3,47,05,950.

VI. Association for Banking, Trading, etc. (1911-12).

Co-operative societies.

221. There were 111 co-operative societies at the beginning of the year and 98 were registered during the year. Excluding one society which was wound up, there were 208 societies working at the end of the year. Classified according to the area of operations, there were at the end of the year two central, 77 urban, and 129 rural societies. Thirty-seven of the societies were in the Bangalore district, 44 in the Mysore district, 43 in Tumkur district 19 in the Kolar district, 47 in the Hassan district, seven in the Shimoga district, six in the Kadur district, and five in the Chitaldrug district. The total number of members rose from 9,043 to 13,148 and the working capital from Rs. 3,71,194 to Rs. 6,75,312. The societies were able to attract deposits to the extent of Rs. 3,95,214 as against Rs. 2,02,384 in the previous year, and thus the available capital per head of the membership amounts to a little over Rs. 50. The societies had to their credit at the close of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 18,833 as against Rs. 9,549 at the end of the previous year.

The first co-operative conference in Mysore was held at the Capital during the Dasara of 1911 and materially stimulated the growth in the number of the societies and in the general progress of the movement during the year.

Agricultural banks.

222. Out of nine working banks at the beginning of the year three were compulsorily wound up on account of their unsatisfactory working, leaving only six working institutions at the end of the year. Of these, two were working satisfactorily but the others did no business.

The total instalments outstanding at the end of the year, against these banks, both working and wound up, exclusive of the coffee banks, amounted to Rs. 7,35,854 and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 6,40,459 leaving a balance of Rs. 95,395 yet remaining unadjusted.

The total recoveries of Government dues during the year from the working and wound up banks amounted to Rs. 65,923 towards principal and Rs. 5,938 towards interest as against Rs. 58,258 and Rs. 8,458 during the previous year. Eight banks completely discharged their dues to Government during the year. The total realisations towards Government dues from both the coffee banks amounted to Rs. 41,093. The total amount recovered during the year on all accounts from all the banks amounted to Rs. 112,864.

Other companies.

223. Besides the agricultural banks and co-operative societies, there were on the 31st March 1911, 53 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 65,84,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 31,75,039. Two new companies were registered during the year ending 31st March 1912, while one company with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 150 respectively, was wound up. There were thus 54 companies working on the 31st March 1912 with a nominal capital of Rs. 66,54,200 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 34,11,256. Of the 54 companies that continued to work, 37 carried on business relating to banking, loan and insurance, seven were trading companies, two mills and presses, four were engaged in mining and quarrying, two in fruit culture, one was engaged in leather trade, and one in business connected with the acquisition of land and buildings.

The total number of societies registered under Regulation, III of 1904, (a Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies) remained the same at the end of March 1912, as at the end of March 1911, *viz.*, 13, no society having been registered or closed during the year under report.

VII. Transfers of Land (1911-12).

Transfers of land.

224. There were during the year 667 transfers of land by order of courts involving 6,598 acres, as against 634 transfers involving 4,180 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts or gifts numbered 16,746 involving 97,824 acres as against 14,933 transfers involving 92,377 acres. The total extent of lands transferred from agriculturists to agriculturists was 58 740 acres as against 53,612 acres, from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 12,793 acres as against 9,749 acres, from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 11,493 acres as against 12,367 acres and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists 10,752 acres as against 15,992 acres in the previous year.

VIII. Condition of the People (1911-12).

Condition of the people.

225. The year under report was not so favourable to the agricultural classes as the two preceding years on account of unsatisfactory rainfall throughout the State. The outturn of crops was poor and prices rose high in consequence. The situation, however, did not become very grave as, owing to the plentiful harvests of the previous year, there was a sufficient supply of food grains and fodder. The condition of agricultural stock was good.

The improvement in the price of coffee was maintained. As the crops were also good, the industry shewed signs of entering upon another era of prosperity after the sustained depression of the previous decade. The supari industry was likewise prosperous during the year. The combative measures adopted have begun to check the progress of koleroga. The yield of areca was better than in the previous year. The adverse seasons did not affect the demand for labour and the landless and labouring classes found sufficient employment. But as the wages continued stationary, they were greatly pinched by the high prices that prevailed. Public health was also on the whole good. Plague, however, prevailed in parts of all the districts and cholera and small-pox to a smaller extent.

IX. Forest (1911-12).

State forests.

226. During the year five blocks were notified as State forests, one was disafforested, the area of one was recalculated and a small addition was made to another. The total area of State forests rose to 2,631·48 square miles. Thirteen blocks with an area of 55·13 square miles were notified under section 4 of the Forest Regulation and the area of reserved lands at the end of the year was 839·5 square miles.

Forest settlement.

227. Including the 76 blocks pending final notification at the end of the previous year, there were 89 blocks to be notified as State forests. Of these, five blocks were notified during the year and the work in connection with the rest was in various stages of progress. Twenty blocks were settled during the year by the Forest Settlement Officer.

Demarcation.

228. A length of 110 miles of new boundary lines was cut, about 2,327 miles of the existing boundary lines recleared and improved, and 2,047 miles of permanent guide lines were prepared, the expenditure on these items of work during the year being Rs. 13,788.

Forest surveys.

229. One hundred and two square miles of forest were surveyed during the year, 46 sheets of forest maps were finally drawn up and 32 sheets were photo-zincographed. The provincial forest map was also photo-zincographed. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 14,836 against Rs. 13,660 in the previous year.

Working plans.

230. The working plan report of the Lakkavalli and Thyagadabagi forests in the Kadur district was submitted to Government during the year and the reports of the forests in the Chamrajnagar and Gundlupet ranges were almost ready.

Communication and buildings.

231. Several miles of new roads were constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,456 and the existing ones were repaired at a cost of Rs. 6,106, the total cost under communications amounting to Rs. 10,562 against Rs. 11,237 in the previous year. Rs. 23,598 was spent on the construction of new buildings, mostly lodges and quarters for the subordinate staff, and Rs. 3,423 on repairs to old buildings. The total expenditure under "Buildings" amounted to Rs. 27,021 against Rs. 38,893 in the previous year. Besides the buildings newly constructed by the Forest department, a sandal koti at Shimoga was built at a cost of Rs. 38,500, and the construction of quarters for the District Forest Officer at Chikmagalur at a cost of Rs. 11,048 was taken in hand, by the Public Works department. Several new wells were sunk in forests and near forest buildings and several other existing ones were deepened and improved at a total cost of Rs. 5,229.

Protection of forests. Offences.

232. At the beginning of the year, 63 cases of forest offences were pending disposal, 14 before magistrates, and 49 before the departmental officers and in 12 other cases prosecution was not launched. During the year 952 fresh cases were reported, of which, 41 cases were placed before magistrates, the rest being compoundable. Thus of the total 67 cases under trial including 12 cases of the previous year 33 were disposed of with the result that 22 cases involving 93 persons ended in conviction and 11 cases involving 28 persons ended in acquittal. The other 34 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the total 960 cases which were compoundable under section 59 of the Forest Regulation, 900 cases involving 1,978 persons were compounded and the proceedings in seven cases involving nine persons were dropped and 53 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year. A sum of Rs.7,212 was realized as compensation in these cases.

233. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported during the year was 98. The number pending disposal at the end of the previous year was 335 but of these, only 121 cases were disposed of under section 73 of the Forest Regulation and the remaining were still pending disposal at the end of the year. Several cases of theft of and injury to sandal trees were successfully prosecuted during the year.

234. Fire protection was attempted over an area of 1,518,649 acres and the percentage of success was 94·7, the amount spent on this being Rs. 26,756 against Rs. 25,963 in the previous year. Fire protection.

235. As in the previous years all the State forests and reserved lands, with the exception of exploited coupes and plantations, were made available for the grazing of horned cattle. An area of 2,457 acres in the Kolar district was specially set apart for goat browzing. In the Tumkur district several forests were thrown open for grazing during the hot season on account of drought in the locality. A sum of Rs. 57,294 was realized "under grazing and fodder grass" against Rs. 55,766 in the previous year, 6,856 head of cattle against 6,339 in the previous year were impounded and fines to the extent of Rs. 1,561 were recovered. Grazing.

236. Spike continued its havoc in the tracts already affected by it but it did not invade any fresh tracts. Climber cutting and eradication of lantana in the plantations were systematically pursued. Protection from injuries from natural causes.

237. The forests continued to be worked either according to sanctioned working plans, or provisional working plans where regular working plans did not exist. Much of the timber was removed and sold by departmental agency but the system of substituting private agency for departmental operations was greatly extended. System of exploitation.

238. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and minor forest produce removed during the year by Government agency, by purchasers, by free grantees, and by right-holders— Outturn of forest produce.

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons. cwt.	Remarks
Timber—						
By Government ...	4,79,274	...	...	...	...	
,, purchasers ...	3,11,046	...	...	...	...	
,, free grantees...	9,523	...	...	...	...	
,, right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	7,99,843	...	...	...	...	
Fuel—						
By Government ...	...	...	...	...	4,649- 6	
,, purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	44,290-19	
,, free grantees...	...	...	...	...	26-10	
,, right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	48,966-15	
Bamboos—						
By Government ...	...	...	...	2,96,085	...	
,, purchasers ...	...	...	...	55,49,409	...	
,, free grantees...	...	...	...	1,28,203	...	
,, right-holders...	...	...	...	...	...	*Total value of minor forest produce removed by Government Rs. 5,707
Total ...	...	...	...	59,73,697	...	
Minor forest produce—						†Total value of minor forest produce removed by purchasers Rs. 2,94,445
By Government *	...	...	...	...	...	
,, purchasers † ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Rs. 3,00,152

239. The demand for timber of the valuable kinds such as teak, rosewood, honne and matti was brisk and the rates secured for them at the periodical auction sales were on the whole higher than in the previous year. Exploitation by departmental agency.

The quantity of timber sold during the year was 449,813 cubic feet against 389,292 cubic feet and the amount realized Rs. 3,63,068 against Rs. 3,07,469 in the previous year, the quantity of timber sold to Mr. Hajee Ismail Sait during the year being 96,279 cubic feet for Rs. 68,071. Timber.

Fuel and bamboos.

240. The departmental share in the extraction of fuel was limited to felling only. The amount realized by the collection and sale of bamboos was Rs. 11,130 against Rs. 8,968 in the previous year.

Minor forest produce.

241. Except in a few localities the departmental collection of minor forest produce has been given up. The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 5,707 against Rs. 9,560 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,011.

Outturn of sandalwood.

242. A quantity of 3,417 tons and 1 cwt. of sandalwood was extracted during the year from dead, fallen, spiked, overmature trees, old roots, and stumps. Inclusive of the previous year's balance of rough wood, the total quantity available for preparation for market was 4,079 tons and 5 cwt. Out of this, 3,215 tons and 12 cwt. were worked up yielding 2,570 tons and 1 cwt. of good wood and 353 tons and 7 cwt. of white chips, the rest having been lost during conversion. At the end of the year there was a stock of 863 tons and 13 cwt. of rough wood. The cost of collecting the 3,417 tons and 1 cwt. of rough wood and preparing 2,570 tons and 1 cwt. of good wood amounted to Rs. 77,190 against Rs. 61,261 incurred during the previous year for the collection of 2,432 tons and 6 cwt. of rough wood and the preparation of 2,497 tons and 2 cwt. of good wood.

Sandalwood sales.

243. The total quantity of sandalwood sold during the year amounted to 2,363 tons against 2,468 tons and 18 cwt. in the previous year and the revenue realized (including the sale of 340 tons of white chips for Rs. 844) was Rs. 12,60,300 against Rs. 11,47,141 in the previous year. There was a marked rise in the prices realized for all classes, the average price per ton realized being Rs. 534 against Rs. 471 in the previous year and Rs. 456 the average of the ten years ending with 1909-10.

Financial results. Demand and collection.

244. The total demand inclusive of the previous year's uncollected arrears of Rs. 2,18,708 amounted to Rs. 24,83,356, of which Rs. 22,06,389 was realized during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,76,967.

245. The following comparative statement shows the details of the actual receipts under the several heads—

Particulars	Actual collection for 1910-11	Actual collection for 1911-12
	Rs	Rs.
I. Forest produce removed by departmental agency—		
(a) Timber	3,00,205	3,71,465
(b) Firewood and charcoal	10,700	8,723
(c) Bamboos	10,166	9,172
(d) Sandalwood	11,71,647	12,51,424
(e) Grass and minor forest produce ...	9,955	5,304
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers—		
(a) Timber	1,14,440	1,32,248
(b) Firewood and charcoal	42,986	44,325
(c) Bamboos	45,771	58,892
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	55,922	57,294
(e) Other minor forest produce	2,82,303	2,40,517
(f) Other items	16	.....
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	291	827
IV. Miscellaneous—		
(a) Fines and forfeitures	306	225
(b) Refunds	3,782	1,300
(c) Other sources	36,085	21,470 145
(d) Rent on toddy trees	3,727	3,058
(e) Sale of elephant	.....	.....
(f) Other items	608	.....
Total ...	20,88,910	22,06,389

246. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,94,799 (excluding the charges of Rs. 10,745 relating to Game Preserves establishment and the settlement of Mahratta kunbis) against Rs. 6,82,407 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,98,206 was spent under conservancy and works against Rs. 3,80,289 under the same head and Rs. 2,96,593 on establishment against Rs. 3,02,118 in the previous year. Expenditure.

247. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,11,590 against Rs. 14,06,503 in 1910-11. Surplus.

248. The following table shows the figures relating to sandalwood separately as distinguished from other items— Particulars of sandalwood and other forest produce.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges to receipts
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips ...	12,51,424	2,74,348	9,77,076	21·92
Other produce	9,54,965	4,20,451	5,34,514	44·03
Total ...	22,06,389	6,94,799	15,11,590	31·49

X. Mining and Geology (1911-12).

249. The State Geologist inspected the foundations exposed at the site of the Kannambadi dam and furnished to the Chief Engineer a report of a favourable character. General.

250. A proposal from the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga to recognise and to regulate under licenses the work of jalagars or gold washers, a class of people whose work is one of antiquity in that district, was under the consideration of Government. The licensee of one of the exploring licenses granted previously for the Kadur district had certain preferential rights to search for minerals containing rare earth, and, in the course of washing a few streams, some samples containing thorium were collected. No workable deposit has, however, been located and the investigation is in progress. Licenses and leases.

The following licenses and leases were issued or renewed during the year as compared with those of 1910-11 :—

	1910-11	1911-12
Mining leases	14	8
Prospecting licenses, new	12	12
,, renewed	23	35
Exploring licenses	5	9
Collecting licenses, new	4	23
,, renewed	,,	1
Total ...	58	88

Of the eight mining leases issued during the year, two were in lieu of leases lapsed or surrendered and the remaining six were in consequence of transfer of portions of blocks from one company to another.

251. Twenty-two mines were at work during the year, 15 for gold, 5 for manganese and two for mica. Number of mines and their work.

252. The Mysore, Ooregum and Nandidrug mines continued to produce satisfactory results, the Champion Reef showed a further tendency to improve and the Balghat mine some signs of improvement in some of the lower levels. Gold.

253. The total quantity of gold produced during the year under report was 558,988 ozs. approximately estimated at Rs. 3,20,43,810 against 547,624 ozs. estimated at Rs. 3,15,29,333 in 1910-11, showing an improvement on the previous year's out-put by 11,364 ozs. estimated at Rs. 5,14,477. Gold produced.

Royalty.

254. The royalty due on the gold obtained during the year under report was Rs. 16,02,186 against Rs. 15,76,083 in the year previous. Besides this royalty of 5 per cent on the out-put, there was realized an additional royalty of 2½ per cent on declared dividends under the fresh leases granted on the Kolar Gold Fields, and it amounted to Rs. 2,75,595 for 1911 against Rs. 2,02,245 for the nine months in 1910 during which those fresh leases were in force.

255. On the Kolar Gold Fields, considerable changes have been introduced in the methods of re-treatment by way of developing its complete reorganization; and the results expected therefrom are reduced cost of treatment, higher extraction as well as classification, and retreatment of large quantities of accumulated tailings amounting to about 10,000,000 tons and roughly estimated to contain gold of the value of £1,000,000.

Manganese.

256. The principal manganese-producers during the year were the Kumsi mines in the Shimoga district and the Hosahalli mines in the Kadur district. On several other blocks some ore was mined and stocked but not exported. The following statement shows the approximate quantities of ore obtained and sold and royalty realized.

Year	Tons extracted	Tons sold	Royalty
			Rs.
1910-11	28,265	17,960	7,577
1911-12	19,950	8,976	3,366
Decrease ...	8,315	8,984	4,211

There was no improvement in the price of manganese owing to the comparatively low grade of much of the available ore. With a view to encourage this industry, the rate of royalty has been considerably reduced and a sliding scale adopted beginning with a royalty of one anna per ton when the market price of the ore is 9d. per unit or under.

Chrome.

257. During the year under report no work was done on the chrome ore deposits owing to the depressed condition of the market.

Mica.

258. All work on the blocks held by the Bombay Mining Syndicate in the Seringapatam and Mandya taluks has ceased owing to its being non-productive, and very little marketable quantities of mica have been obtained from two blocks, one in the Yelandur taluk and the other in the Hole-Narsipur taluk.

Corundum.

259. During the year, 25 licenses were granted for this mineral. The quantity of corundum exported was 975 cwts. and the royalty paid Rs. 514.

Number of persons employed.

260. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the year 1911 was 26,772 as against 28,662 in 1910. Of these, 26,258 were engaged in gold mines alone.

Accidents.

261. The total number of accidents in mines reported during the year 1911 was 374 as against 413 in the previous year. Of these, 48 resulted in the death of 89 persons or 3·29 per mille of persons employed. Two accidents were mainly responsible for this comparatively large mortality, one being a severe quake in which 21 persons were killed and the other a case of overwinding a cage due to the engine running out of control which caused the death of ten persons.

Prosecutions.

262. During the year 1911, ten persons were convicted for breaches of the mining rules causing accidents, and two persons were convicted for breaches of the mining rules not connected with accidents. Less serious offences committed entailed the punishment of 48 persons either departmentally or by cancellation or suspension of their certificates.

Certificate for mestri examination.

263. During the year, 886 candidates were examined for certificates as mestris and blasters under the Mines Regulation and rules, of whom 872 passed and obtained certificates.

Geological survey.

264. The total area surveyed and mapped in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan and Mysore districts was 1,650 square miles. During the survey operation, occurrence of iron ore, chrome iron ore, mica, limestone, and some small auriferous veins were noted.

265. A large nugget of gold weighing 4·9 ozs. was found near Palavanhalli in the Shimoga district, and a series of washing of the soil and alluvium showed that the surface materials there carried small quantities of gold. Some specimens of quartzose copper ore were found near Davanagere which on assay yielded 17·50 per cent of copper. Further examination in the surrounding area showed, however, that those quartz veins were of little value as ore.

Underground water-supply.

266. Investigations into the variations of water level and supplies from wells were continued during the year and proposals are now on foot for securing the necessary appliances and making practical tests.

Geological museum and library.

267. Collection and arrangements of specimens were actively continued during the year. Forty-four scientific books were purchased for the library. A number of journals was also obtained from several geological and mineralogical institutions besides 225 publications that were received in exchange for publications of the department.

Laboratory.

268. There was very little of chemical work during the year under report.

Inspection of explosives.

269. The work of inspection was carried out satisfactorily during the year. Explosives were stored under improved conditions. During 1911, 12 licenses were granted by Government for possession of specified explosives and 166 licenses were granted by District Magistrates for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives on licensed premises.

The large magazines belonging to the agents for Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, on the Kolar Gold Fields, are now capable of holding over 100 tons of high explosives chiefly blasting gelatine. Owing to the extension of the Kolar Fields on the west and the consequent impossibility of maintaining the distance prescribed by the rules between the magazines and the residential and other buildings, the firm has been requested to provide for the erection of substantial earthen ramps round the magazines in order to afford the protection demanded by the explosive rules.

XI. Public Works (1911-12).

Grant and outlay.

270. The total grant for the year under all heads including Contributions was Rs. 45,76,292 and the total expenditure was Rs. 43,60,340 against Rs. 34,08,962, or Rs. 9,51,378 more than that of the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to the special provision made for the construction of the Cauvery Reservoir works at Kannambadi which were commenced in November 1911. The following statement gives the details under the several heads:—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Provincial Funds ...	36,24,507	34,37,200	—1,87,307	
2. Local Funds General ...	86,400	83,255	—3,145	
3. District Funds	4,19,468	4,04,725	—14,743	
4. Municipal Funds... ...	18,361	42,642	*+24,281	
5. Village School Fund ...	12,644	7,373	—5,271	
6. Irrigation Cess Fund ...	2,53,000	2,40,542	—12,458	
7. Palace Fund	47,833	30 524	—17,309	
8. Contributions	1,14,079	1,14,079	...	
Total ...	45,70,292	43,60,340	—2,15,952	

* The excess is merely nominal, being due to an outlay of Rs. 27,147 on the annual maintenance of the Vanivilasa Water Works for 1911-12 over and above the revenue derived from the general water rate and excess water charges.

Lapse and suspense.

271. The net lapse during the year under all the fund heads was Rs. 2,15,952, working out at 4·72 per cent of the total grant, against Rs. 3,76,987 or 10·4 per cent of the total grant in the previous year, and was under the various items due to the same causes as in 1910-11, namely, adjustment in accounts, deferred sanction of estimates, non-receipt of indented materials, paucity of labour owing to prevalence of cholera and plague, absence of timely rains or excessive rainfall, late acquisition of building sites, and too high a level of water in tanks to admit of tank work being proceeded with. There was besides a sum of Rs. 35,000 under suspense account, against which, the net transactions of the year after certain adjustment in accounts resulted in a credit of Rs. 13,364.

Irrigation works.

272. The nature of irrigation works, buildings and communications dealt with, as well as the outlay incurred thereon from various funds, during the year, are hereunder described.

(1) *Provinical Funds.*—(*a*) Original irrigation major works (works costing Rs. 2,500 and above) in progress during the year numbered 133; the expenditure thereon being Rs. 7,73,955, of which Rs. 6,12,101 was on channels and Rs. 1,61,854 on tanks. The grading of the irrigation channels of the Marikanave reservoir and some items of improvement since sanctioned could not, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the neighbourhood, be completed. The total outlay on the work since the commencement was Rs. 44,51,659. During the year, the water supplied to the reservoir was 16,764 units; the area actually irrigated under it, about 3,672 acres; and the revenue realised, Rs. 48,740. Improvement of the sanitary condition of the villages in the canal area was in progress, two of them having been shifted to healthy sites. Proposals regarding the details of the "block system" of irrigation for the existing canals were engaging the consideration of Government.

The operations in respect of the Cauvery Reservoir project at Kannambadi, of which the nature, objects and estimated expenditure are given in the Administration report for 1910-11, were the opening out of the approach roads to the site of the dam and the camp; the construction of offices and quarters for the staff; arrangement for water-supply and drainage; the collection of requisite labour, materials, machinery, tools, and plant; clearing of a portion of the river-bed and banks; and progress in the excavations for founding the dam. The year's outlay on this undertaking amounted to Rs. 7,01,833.

The work of restoring the irrigation channels of the Ramasagara tank was completed during the year, and the slipped portions of its bund were reconstructed. Fair progress was made in restoring Bolappanhalli tank, Closepet sub-taluk, and Melur tank, Hunsur taluk.

(*b*) The expenditure on original irrigation minor works was Rs. 50,331, of which Rs. 18,510 was on channels and Rs. 31,821 on tanks.

(*c*) Of the number of minor tanks dealt with under the minor tanks restoration scheme, earthwork of 1,273 tanks was carried out by or at the cost of the raiyats, and the stone and masonry work of 536 were executed at Government cost. The number of tanks completed under both heads was 939. The total estimated value of the work done during the year was Rs. 1,59,500, of which the outlay by Government on stone and masonry work amounted to Rs. 82,619 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,00,000, and the value of earthwork done by the raiyats was estimated at Rs. 76,881. The amount of work done in the Kolar district was very satisfactory and good progress was made in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts. The question of revising and confirming the marahmat establishment employed on the scheme was under the consideration of Government.

(2) *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—The outlay under this head was Rs. 2,40,542 against the grant of Rs. 2,53,000. Of this expenditure a sum of Rs. 1,25,542 was incurred on the conservation of the major tanks, and of Rs. 78,307 on the conservation of the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts, the balance representing the outlay on establishment, tools and plant. The

total length of river channels maintained during the year was 942 miles, irrigating 115,584 acres of wet and garden lands which yielded a revenue of Rs. 7,08,265. Special conservancy arrangements were, as in previous years, made for maintaining the requisite water supply to the power works at Sivasamudram and to sugar cane and other crops under the different channels; and for providing temporay storage at some of the selected anekats on the Cauvery and its tributaries to regulate the summer supply. Heavy floods during the year damaged 25 irrigation works, which were however promptly dealt with to keep up irrigation.

(3) *Palace Fund.*—A sum of Rs. 6,590 was spent on some irrigation major and minor works.

(4) *Contributions.*—The outlay under this head on irrigation was Rs. 32,501 derived chiefly from money contributions by raiyats for the restoration and repair of tanks. The only large work almost completed was the restoration of the inam Ommathur tank in the Chamrajnagar taluk, on which the total outlay from the commencement was Rs. 26,023.

Buildings

273. (1) *Provincial Funds.*—(*a*) The expenditure on original civil buildings during the year was Rs. 6,91,115; of which, 58·52 per cent was the outlay on the works of the education and medical departments, being respectively, Rs. 2,35,999 and Rs. 1,68,482. The amount incurred on the reconstruction of the Palace at Mysore during the year was Rs. 71,645, bringing the aggregate expenditure from the beginning to Rs. 40,89,869. The work was practically completed except a few minor items recently ordered. A sum of Rs. 25,282 was spent on the clearing of the site and collection of materials for the new office block, and on the purchase of timber for the new bed room block for the Palace at Mysore, the sanctioned estimates for both these works being Rs. 7,17,533.

The important building works completed or in progress during the year were the following:—

(i) *At Bangalore.*—The Physics laboratory at the Central College which was completed; the chemical laboratory at the Central College in which satisfactory progress was made, the building being raised to the roof level; the new High School, and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, practically completed.

(ii) *At Mysore.*—The Chamarajendra Techinical Institute of which the main building was raised to the level of the first floor.

(iii) *At Shimoga.*—New sandalkoti, practically completed.

(iv) *At Robertsonpet.*—The Maternity Hospital. The coronation building has been acquired for being converted into a maternity hospital.

(*b*) The outlay on repairs to civil buildings during the year was Rs. 1,19,305. Buildings of archæological interest were fairly well preserved. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was spent during the year on the restoration of the Kedareswra temple at Halebid on the lines indicated by the Director-General of Archæology in India, the total expenditure on this work being up to date Rs 22,580.

(*c*) The outlay on military works including repairs was Rs. 38,808 and was incurred chiefly on accommodation for the State troops.

(2) *Local Funds General.*—A sum of Rs. 303 was spent on the construction of a building for the Channapatna industrial school.

(3) *Village School Fund.*—An outlay of Rs. 7,373 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 12,644 was incurred under this head on the construction and repair of small school buildings in different parts of the State.

(4) *Palace Fund.*—The expenditure from this fund was Rs. 30,524, being Rs. 22,128 incurred on certain improvements (completed during the year) to the Bangalore Palace and Rs. 8,396 on the annual repairs to the Palace at Fern Hill, Ootacamund.

(5) *Contributions.*—Expenditure under this head is incurred on works executed by the Public Works department, from sources not specified in the public works budget, and amounted during the year to Rs. 41,029, of which

Rs. 28,269 was spent on original works and Rs. 12,760 on repairs. The principal item in progress under "civil buildings" was the second Maharajakumari's mansion at Mysore, which was practically completed. The total outlay on this work up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 4,03,791.

Communications.

274. The aggregate expenditure under "communications, original" was Rs. 2,14,421; of which a sum of Rs. 75,373 was spent from Provincial Funds, Rs. 66,839, from Local Funds General, Rs. 71,250, from the District Funds, and Rs. 959, from Contributions. The work completed during the year was the construction of some tunnels in connection with the improvement of the Bisleghat on the Sukravarasante-Subramanya road, Hassan district, which was completed in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 9,852 was spent on accommodation for travellers.

The important works practically completed or in progress during the year were the following:—

Bangalore district.—The telephone line between Bangalore and Mysore.

Mysore district.—The last section of the Punjur-Bedaguli-Hondrabal-Chamrajnagar road; the bridge across the river Bhrigu on the Hunsur-Begur road; a chattram at Kadakola.

Hassan district.—A chatram at Belur.

Shimoga district.—A bridle path along the trace of the extension of the Talguppa-Aralgode road from the head of the ghaut at the Mysore frontier; the bridge across the Tungabhadra at Honnali; and the Sorab-Anavatti road.

Under repairs, the outlay on communications was Rs. 7,39,953, of which Rs. 4,70,505 was incurred from Provincial Funds, Rs. 2,66,852 from District Funds and Rs. 2,596 from Contributions. The total length of provincial roads maintained as far as possible in an efficient condition during the year, was 1,968 miles, of which 1,960 miles were metalled; and, of district fund roads 3,504 miles, of which 1,257 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the former was Rs. 230 per mile, and of the latter Rs. 74 per mile. The total outlay during the year on repairs to the first and second class travellers' bunglows from Provincial Funds, and to third class travellers' bunglows from District Funds was Rs. 19,741. A sum of Rs. 4,930 was spent on the maintenance of telephone lines, of which the total length exclusive of the lines maintained by the Palace and Electrical departments, was 160·05 miles. The important works in hand during the year were the special repairs of the Madras-Cannanore and Mysore-Manantoddy roads.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

275. The total expenditure during the year on miscellaneous public improvements was Rs. 4,92,133, of which Rs. 2,00,705 was spent on original works and Rs. 2,91,428 on repairs; the amount disbursed from Provincial Funds alone being Rs. 1,72,165 on the one head and Rs. 2,39,201 on the other. The collective outlay on both heads incurred from the Local, Municipal and District Funds as well as from Contributions, was Rs. 80,767. Of the expenditure from Provincial Funds, under works original, a sum of Rs. 40,766 was spent on improvements to towns, Rs. 52,233 on sewerage and drainage, Rs. 15,861 on water supply, and Rs. 63,305 on miscellaneous items; and, under repairs, Rs. 2,38,017, on the maintenance of water supply works. The works completed during the year was the construction of main outfall works for, and diverting the storm water of Basavangudi to Kempambudhi tank in the Bangalore city drainage; and the laying out of the extensions in the Shimoga town.

The important works in progress during the year were the following:—

(1) At Bangalore.—The improvement of the Cubbon Park, the necessary lands being all acquired; the laying out and drainage of the Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions, and the laying out of the northern extension of Malleswaram; widening the main drain from Marahamat Krishna Rao's street to Hoskote road; the laying out of the new extension between Chamarajendrapet and Basavangudi.

(2) At Mysore.—Metering house-connections, 81 meters being fixed to house service connections; construction of a marble canopy over the new statue of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore.

(3) At Chitaldrug.—Construction of a gokatte.

(4) At Kolar Gold Fields.—Improvement of the drainage and water-supply of Robertsonpet.

The outlay on repairs was incurred chiefly on the maintenance of the Chamarajendra Water Works and the Jewell Filter installation at Bangalore; the Vanivilasa Water Works and repairs to the Devikere tank on the Chamundi hill at Mysore; the water works of the Shimoga and Harihar towns; and the Kolar Gold Fields water-works at an outlay of Rs. 92,808. The demand for the year on account of water supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields was Rs. 2,33,280, and the net revenue after the deduction of working expenses, realised under this scheme during the year, was Rs. 1,40,472.

Establishment.

276. The charges under the head of establishment amounted to Rs. 7,21,379, of which Rs. 1,19,624 was incurred under "Direction;" Rs. 5,79,074 under "Construction;" and Rs. 22,681 under "Accounts." The total expenditure on establishment was 20·5 of the total expenditure on works and repairs.

Tools and plant.

277. The outlay under 'tools and plant' was Rs. 1,35,466. The Public Works general workshop at Bangalore is reported to have turned out work of the value of Rs. 22,600. The chief items of work executed in the workshop were repairs to engines, pumps, taps, fountains to the several water-supply installations, besides other departmental and private works.

General.

278. The reorganisation of the department of Public Works and the re-distribution of charges were brought into effect during the year under report. In addition to the Northern Circle of superintendence reconstituted in 1910, a new Circle designated the Southern Circle was formed during the year, these two taking the place of the old Eastern and Western Circles. A construction division for the large reservoir works across the Cauvery at Kannambadi was formed under the charge of a Superintending Engineer assisted by three Executive Engineers. With the close of the official year the Marikanave division was reduced to a range and placed in the charge of an Assistant Engineer, the range being attached to the Chitaldrug division under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle.

XII. The Electrical Department (1911-12).

General.

279. On the resignation of Mr. H. P. Gibbs, Chief Electrical Engineer, in August 1911, Mr. L. F. Beames assumed that office on the 19th September 1911. The reorganisation scheme sanctioned by Government was brought into force in October 1911.

Grant and outlay.

280. The total grant for the Cauvery Power Scheme made in 1911-12 was Rs. 7,72,500 and the actual outlay Rs. 6,81,063 resulting in a lapse of Rs. 91,437.

Capital works.

281. The expenditure on capital works amounted to Rs. 49,970 against the grant of Rs. 74,500 and the consequent lapse to Rs. 23,568, of which Rs. 17,267 came under suspense heads owing to old materials having been brought on stock and given credit to works. The works executed under this head were chiefly the equipment of the Bangalore and Mysore transmission lines with modern alluminium lightning arrestors and providing overhead ground wires of 16 inches in length on the Bangalore lines and of 10 inches in length on the Mysore lines, construction of office and stores at Mysore, extension of interior power and lighting in the Mysore and Bangalore cities and the Civil and Military Station.

Revenue expenditure.

282. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 6,31,093 including Rs. 2,87,380 set apart for the Depreciation fund against the grant of Rs. 6,98,000. There was a lapse of Rs. 66,907, including Rs. 1,125 under suspense account.

Contribution.

283. In addition to the above outlay a sum of Rs. 96,691 was incurred on contribution works, of which a sum of Rs. 962 was spent on the Fourth Installation and the Bangalore Tramway works and the rest on the important items such as the construction of telephone line from Bangalore to Mysore, the illumination of the Mysore Palace during the Birthday and Dasara festivities.

Power and plant.

284. Power generated at Sivasamudram during the year under report was 77,510,502 units against 74,776,308 units in 1910-11, of which 71,903,299 units were sold to the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Companies, 4,119,930 units to the Bangalore city, and 14,87,273 to the Mysore city. Out of the power supplied to the Bangalore city 704,025 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station for lighting purposes.

285. All the alterations and repairs undertaken last year in the generating station were satisfactorily completed. All the machines and several of the valves were carefully overhauled and repaired. The relining of the nozzles of the Second installation was in hand. Alluminium lightning arrestors were installed on the Bangalore lines. On the Kolar Gold Fields, the old storage battery was replaced by a new one of greater capacity and the oil switch on Champion Second circuit was also renewed. At Bangalore the high-tension transformer was repaired by replacing a coil, and the motor generation set of a higher capacity was added. At Mysore 75 K. W. Motor generator set was installed in place of a 150 K. W. Motor.

Lighting and power installation.

286. At the end of the year under report, the number of power installations was 22 against 20 in 1910-11. Of these, one was at the Kolar Gold Fields, seven were in the Mysore city, eleven in the Bangalore city and three in the Civil and Military Station. The number of lighting installations was 809 against 603 in the previous year, of which 119 were in the Mysore city, 330 in the Bangalore city and 360 in the Civil and Military Station. There were at the close of the year under review 1,325 street lights in the city and 944 in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and 599 in the Mysore city: in all, 2,868 lights against 2,832 in 1910-11. No alterations were made in the devices introduced for cutting down the circuits and avoiding multiplication of machinery caused by an extension of street lights.

Revenue.

287. Including Rs. 2,81,249 the arrears outstanding at the end of the last year, the total demand for 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 19,46,037, of which Rs. 16,65,692 represented the actual receipts and Rs. 2,80,345 the uncollected balance at the end of the year under report.

Financial results.

288. The aggregate capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme from the beginning to the close of June 1912 was Rs. 83,12,627. The gross earnings from the Scheme amounted to Rs. 1,61,22,157, of which Rs. 1,87,495 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the Depreciation fund deposited with Government. Deducting Rs. 79,71,754, of which Rs. 28,30,655 constituted working expenses, Rs. 22,69,266 Depreciation fund and Rs. 28,71,833 interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realised on the scheme was Rs. 81,50,403 or 98·04 per cent of the capital outlay.

Interruptions.

289. Interruption to service during the year under report numbered 56 against 93 in 1910-11. Of these, 14 were due to malicious interference or interference by birds with the lines, 12 to unknown causes, 10 to lightning, six to generation-station trouble, five to line trouble, and five to receiving-station trouble. Two interruptions were caused by repairs at the receiving-station, while one was brought about by repairs on the line and one by repairs at the generating station. The question of adopting penalties in accordance with the Indian Electricity Act for malicious interferences with the lines was under the consideration of Government.

Maintenance of channels and river condition.

290. A sum of Rs. 42,715 was spent on the maintenance of channels and the channel conservancy during the hot weather. Water-supply in the Cauvery was very unsatisfactory during the year, the discharging being 318 c. ft.

per second, but by the temporary device for storing a supply by means of sand bags over the crests of the anicuts and channels regulation, the difficulty was overcome.

Miscellaneous improvements.

291. There was satisfactory improvement in the sanitary conditions at Sivasamudram. Steps have been taken to acquire the adjoining marshy land with a view to the adoption of preventive measures against diseases peculiar to the locality.

XIII. Railways (1911-12).

Open lines.

292. During the year under report the length of the open lines of railway owned by the State was—

	Miles
Broad gauge	9·88
Metre gauge	401·29
Total ...	411·17

These lines were worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company under the revised contract.

Lines surveyed and projected.

293. The following were the lines surveyed and projected.

Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

294. The Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company were engaged in arrangements to begin construction work on the line.

Mysore-Hassan metre gauge line.

295. The Mysore-Hassan line was examined by a railway expert, and surveys for the final location of the line have been undertaken after the close of the year.

Nanjangud-Erode Railway.

296. The South Indian Railway Company have resurveyed the line and prepared the necessary plans and estimates for the section between Nanjangud and the British frontier. The project is stated to be under the consideration of the Company's Board of Directors in England.

Bowringpet-Kolar Railway.

297. The survey for the Bowringpet-Kolar line was carried out and the plans and estimates were prepared. The District Board of Kolar have undertaken to finance the line and have collected the requisite funds. Construction work will be taken in hand as soon as the project receives the sanction of the Government of India.

Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway.

298. The survey for the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug line has also been carried out and plans and estimates are under completion.

Receipts.

299. The gross receipts from passenger, merchandise and other miscellaneous traffic over the several lines owned by the State, amounted to Rs. 32,52,749 against Rs. 28,30,638 in 1910-11, and the working expenses, to Rs. 18,48,804 against Rs. 17,14,127 in the previous year. The percentage of working expenses to the gross receipts was 56·84 against 60·55 in the previous year. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 14,03,945.

Expenditure.

300. The expenditure incurred by the State on open lines and surveys during the year was Rs. 1,87,776 against Rs. 3,86,811 in 1910-11, and the guaranteed interest payable to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of the Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 7,20,000. The total expenditure during the year thus amounted to Rs. 9,07,776 against Rs. 11,06,811 in the previous year.

General results.

301. The capital outlay during the year, excluding the expenditure on surveys and other miscellaneous items, was Rs. 1,48,639 and the total outlay up to the end of June 1912 was Rs. 2,51,39,292. The percentage of net earnings on capital outlay was 5·61 as against 4·46 in 1910-11. Deducting the one-twentieth share of surplus profits payable to the working agency, the net amount credited to the State during the year was Rs. 13,36,985 as against Rs. 10,66,088 in the previous year.

Again deducting from the above sum, the guaranteed interest of Rs. 7,20,000 on the English loan of Rs. 1,63,83,801, the net profit to the State was Rs. 6,16,985. This represents a return of 7·16 per cent on the balance of capital invested by the State, *viz.*, Rs. 86,07,852.

Accidents.

302. During the year under report, there were on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company 25 accidents to persons, 15 derailments and 213 other minor accidents.

General.

303. Owing to the absence of activity in the matter of railway extensions in the State for more than a dozen years past, Mysore has now one mile of railway for every 12,554 inhabitants, while the corresponding rate for all British India is one mile for every 8,873. Government have therefore decided upon the pursuit of a progressive policy during the next few years, and accorded sanction to a programme of railway construction and to the formation of a State Railway Construction department, of which, Mr. E. A. S. Bell whose services have been placed at the disposal of the State by the Government of India, has been appointed the Engineer-in-Chief.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1911-12).

Post and Telegraph Offices.

304. Postal and telegraph arrangements in the Mysore State are under the direct supervision of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph Offices of the Government of India. Excluding the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State during the year under report was 450, of which eight were head offices, 132 sub-offices and 310 branch offices. Of the 450 offices, the number of combined post and telegraph offices was 46. In addition to the above, there was one purely telegraph office in the Mysore city.

As usual a temporary government telegraph office was opened at Hebbal for the use of the military authorities in connection with the Southern Indian Rifle Association meeting.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1911-12).

NOTE.—The figures given in this Chapter and in Appendix XXII for 1911-12 are based on the Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.

Cash balances.

305. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,06,23,859 against Rs. 1,06,92,799 in 1910-11.

Demand.

306. The outstanding arrears on 1st July 1911 amounted to Rs. 20,32,146 against Rs. 28,20,814 on the 1st July 1910. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,35,49,390 against Rs. 2,27,81,383 in 1910-11. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 2,55,81,536. Deducting the amount of Rs. 1,51,153 remitted during the year the net demand was Rs. 2,54,30,383 against Rs. 2,53,58,677 in 1910-11.

Collection.

307. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,37,03,403 against Rs. 2,33,26,531 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads the total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,38,62,020 against Rs. 3,23,09,496 in 1910-11.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

308. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 17,26,980 against Rs. 20,32,146 in 1910-11.

Variations under receipts.

309. The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the several revenue heads, and of receipts under debt heads are given in Appendix XXII. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below :—

The noticeable increases and decreases in the receipts are :—

Land Revenue.—Decrease, Rs. 30,473. Both during 1910-11 and 1911-12 the favourable character of the seasonal conditions rendered it possible for the arrear outstandings of 1908-09 on account of the distress of that year, being realised in addition to the normal demand for the year. The difference in the receipts of the two years is however only slight.

Mining Royalty and Leases.—Increase, Rs. 1,05,040. The revenue from the Mines is liable to variations depending as it does on their output. Compared with the previous year there was larger output of gold in the Kolar Mines.

Forest Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 1,10,461. The increase is under both timber and sandalwood.

Excise Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 82,129. The increase is entirely under country spirits. The decrease under duty on sale of ganja is only nominal as the revenue of last year under the head was exceptional, due to the adjustment of two years' transactions.

Stamp Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 89,775. This revenue has increased from 7·98 in 1907-08 to 9·15 lakhs in 1911-12. The large rise in 1911-12 appears both under General Stamps and Court Fee Stamps, and is due to an increase in the number of civil suits and to increased activity in monetary transactions.

Other miscellaneous receipts.—Increase, Rs. 37,095. This increase was the net result of variations in the sub-heads. The noticeable items of increase were under Educational, Registration and other departmental receipts and the items of decrease were under Mohatarfa in rural tracts and Medical receipts. The increase in the realizations from school fees accounts for the

increase under Educational receipts, and the increased revenue from Stamps is reflected in the increased receipts under Registration. The decrease under assessed taxes was in consequence of the formation of unions in rural areas, which share a portion of this revenue, and the Medical receipts which consist mainly of contributions on account of Local Fund dispensaries fluctuate from year to year according to the progress of adjustments made.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary receipts.—Decrease, Rs. 3,30,358. The decrease is chiefly under interest and is only nominal inasmuch as the interest on investments and on Government securities for the 2nd half of the year was not realized on the last day of the year as it was Sunday but on the 1st day of the succeeding year. But for this circumstance the realizations from interest would have shown an increase. The decrease from sale proceeds of water was due to less adjustments during the year of the price of water sold to the Kolar Gold Mines and to less realizations under water rates for Bangalore and Mysore cities. The falling-off in miscellaneous receipts was under unclaimed deposits.

Railways (Revenue Account).—Increase, Rs. 2,45,576. The improvement in the net receipts from railways is due to a marked rise in the gross earnings both under coaching and goods and to a moderate saving in working expenses.

Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account).—Increase, Rs. 64,925. The increase is chiefly in the revenue from the Bangalore section.

Expenditure.

310. The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 2,18,14,792 against Rs. 2,09,23,973 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 3,27,91,267 against Rs. 3,23,78,436 in the previous year. It was less than the total receipts under service and debt heads by Rs. 10,70,753.

Variations under expenditure.

311. The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below :—

Refunds.—Increase, Rs. 1,09,876. This increase was chiefly under Excise due to refunds to inamdars during the year being heavy on account of the settlement of arrear claims.

Revenue collection charges.—Decrease, Rs. 50,540. There was an increase in 1910-11 on account of arrear claims.

General Administration.—Increase, Rs. 82,506. This was due chiefly to the additional expenditure on account of the Economic Conference and partly to a change in the classification of accounts by which the charges of reception of important persons are transferred from the head Miscellaneous to General Administration.

Army.—Increase, Rs. 1,17,182. The excess was chiefly in connection with the Military charges relating to the Delhi Durbar.

Miscellaneous Administration.—Decrease, Rs. 2,34,332. This is due to the fact that under the revised classification in the accounts adopted from the year 1911-12, the charges on account of guests hitherto recorded under the head Miscellaneous was brought under General Administration.

Medical charges.—Decrease, Rs. 36,911. The saving under medical charges was due to the savings consequent on the appointment of the Senior Surgeon being held by a local officer on less pay and to lapses in the pay of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, the post being abolished, and in the grants for supplies and services in the Sanitary department and for plague charges.

Railway Outlay.—Decrease, Rs. 2,95,388. The decrease was due to the proportionate share of General Stores balance being to the credit of the Government and therefore being deducted from the outlay, to the extent of 2·66 lakhs. In the year previous such share was due to the debit of the State.

Public Works.—Increase, Rs. 8,71,413. This excess was due to the fact that the budget allotment for 1911-12 was 5 lakhs more than in 1910-11

owing to pressing demands of many projects both under Civil Works and Irrigation. Some grants under Irrigation and Buildings, however, lapsed on account of the difficulty of procuring labour and contractors but the total outlay was larger than in 1910-11. Besides this there was the expenditure on the Cauvery Reservoir Works newly sanctioned during the year.

Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 2,28,255. The increase was the net result of two causes, *viz.*, the transfer of the charges on account of reception of important personages to the head General Administration in accordance with the new system of classification and the special expenditure of over 3 lakhs on account of the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

312. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,16,94,612 of which Rs. 35,73,520 were in the public treasuries, Rs. 78,63,927 in the Bank of Madras, and Rs. 2,57,165 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London. **Cash balance.**

313. The nominal value of the Government of India Securities held at the end of the year was Rs. 2,03,08,400. **Invested surplus.**

314. The main items of indebtedness were :— **Indebtedness.**

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs rupees.*—The balance of Rs. 38,000 which remained unclaimed on the 1st of July 1911 continued to remain unclaimed during the year.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £12,00,000 sterling.*—The Sinking Fund for the repayment of this loan amounted at the end of March 1911 to Rs. 78,11,238. There was during the year an addition of Rs. 2,81,011. The amount at the credit of the fund on 31st March 1912 was Rs. 80,92,249, of which a sum of Rs. 80,92,200 represented the nominal value of Government of India stock certificates.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on 1st July 1911 was Rs. 67,31,353 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1911-12, withdrawn during the year and transferred to dead accounts, were respectively Rs. 28,55,459, Rs. 2,372, Rs. 2,06,498, Rs. 25,26,781 and Rs. 2,712. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 72,66,189.

(4) *The Four Per Cent Loan of Rupees 20 lakhs.*—To the credit of the Sinking Fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1912, Rs. 8,00,000.

315. The Retrenchment Committee which was reconstituted in April 1911 with some additional members and with the Comptroller to Government as Member and Secretary held seven meetings during the year under report and considered certain important measures of retrenchments in several spending departments of the State. The first report of the Committee proposing retrenchments to the extent of Rs. 1,33,400 was submitted to Government after the close of the year under report. **Retrenchment Committee.**

II. Excise (1911-12).

316. The following were the chief administrative measures of the year under report :— **Administrative measures.**

(1) The quinquennial arrack-carrying contract given to new contractors was brought into operation during the year.

(2) The surcharge and registration fees levied from arrack shops in the Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore cities were ordered to be levied by the Excise department from 1st July 1912.

(3) Rule VI of the Foreign liquor rules was amended by the revision of the scale of fees, and the disposal of the "retail off" licenses on fixed fees was sanctioned.

(4) Revised rules were issued regulating the cutting and removal of date leaves and of dead date wood on lands at the disposal of Government other than State forests.

(5) The number of excise ranges was increased by four to provide for more effective supervision.

(6) The local cultivation of ganja from seeds obtained from Duggapad was continued during the year with better results.

(7) The Excise Training School was continued during the year.

(8) The District Excise Officers were invested with power to compound offences under Section 59 of the Forest Regulation of 1900.

(9) The retention of the Kolar Gold Fields Patrol Party was sanctioned for a further period of three years.

Distillery.

317. The contract distillery system continued to be in force during the year.

Manufacture and stock

318. The quantity of arrack manufactured amounted to 494,016 gallons and 28 drams. Inclusive of the opening balance of 14,402 gallons and 26 drams at the beginning of the year, the total stock available for issue was 508,419 gallons and 3 drams. The actual quantity issued out of the Distillery, together with the issues to Coorg and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, amounted to 486,545 gallons and 8 drams. Besides, there was a wastage of 4,173 gallons and 47 drams during the year and a quantity of 509 gallons and 50 drams was taken up for methylation, leaving a closing balance of 17,190 gallons or 19,834 gallons and 31 drams in terms of 25° U.P. at the end of the year. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the year was 82,718 gallons and 2 drams of ordinary arrack, 82 gallons of rectified spirit, 1,540 gallons of rum, against 83,583 gallons and 9 drams, 59 gallons, and 1,803 gallons respectively in the previous year. The issue to Coorg amounted to 5,123 gallons and 31 drams of 50° over proof spirit for the three months ending June 1912, as against 10,934 gallons and 7 drams in the previous year.

Bonded depots and arrack shops.

319. The number of bonded depots in the State was 69 against 70 in the previous year. The number of arrack shops was 761 or 20 less than in the previous year.

Consumption of arrack.

320. The consumption of arrack amounted to 387,603 gallons and 46 drams against 375,756 gallons and 20½ drams, being an increase of nearly 3 per cent.

Incidence of consumption.

321. The incidence of consumption in the State as a whole was per head of population 3·4 drams during the year calculated on the population according to the Census of 1911 as against 3·5 during the previous year taking the population according to the census of 1901. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields the incidence per head of population decreased from 53·0, 26·0 and 74·5 to 39·9, 24·9, and 58·8 drams, respectively.

Foreign liquor.

322. The number of foreign liquor shops was 22 against 24 in the previous year, but the number of licenses issued was one more than in the previous year, *viz.*, 58. The consumption of foreign liquors fell from 39,489 gallons and 7 drams in 1910-11, to 36,317 gallons and 41 drams or by 8 per cent.

Date toddy.

323. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,587 or 8 less than in the previous year. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy for these shops was 402,060 date and 4,543 cocoanut against 396,882 date and 4,052 cocoanut in the previous year, while 13,428 date and 1,322 cocoanut trees were tapped in the British territory, against 15,671 date, 1,331 cocoanut and 100 palmyra trees in the previous year. The proportion of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was 60·2 as against 61·4 in the preceding year, thus indicating that private trees are sought after more on account of their larger yield.

Bagani toddy.

324. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 695 against 698 in the previous year. One shop was closed in the Hassan district and four were closed in Kadur, while in Shimoga two new shops were opened. There was an increase of 658 in the number of bagani trees

tapped during the year, the total number being 16,276 against 15,618 in 1910-11.

325. There were two beer taverns in the Kolar district during the year both in the Gold Fields area. The consumption of country beer rose from 15,959 to 18,833 gallons thus showing that this liquor was getting into popular favour. Country malt liquors:—Beer.

326. There was no change in the number of akkibhoja shops the sale of this beverage being confined to the 35 shops in the Tirthahalli taluk of the Shimoga district as in the previous year. Akkibhoja.

327. The number of ganja shops licensed during the year was 246 against 242 in the previous year. The quantity consumed was 9,075 seers and 79 tolas against 9,684 seers and 62½ tolas in the previous year. The enhanced duty seems to have affected the consumption of the drug. Intoxicating drugs:—Ganja.

328. Opium required for consumption in the State was as usual obtained from the storehouse at Tondiarpet, Madras. The number of shops licensed during the year was 109 as against 108 in the previous year, and the quantity consumed was 1,119 seers and 53 tolas against 1,246 seers and 20 tolas in the preceding year. Opium.

329. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 4,470 or 30 less than in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·74 villages and for every 1,276 persons against one shop for every 3·78 villages and for every 1,211 persons in the previous year. Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

330. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including local cess and tree rent on Government trees as well as arrears of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 46,80,636 against Rs. 45,39,990 in the previous year, and the gross collections to Rs. 45,26,912 against Rs. 43,73,580, leaving at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 1,53,724. A sum of Rs. 14,349 was remitted against Rs. 4,516 during the previous year. The collection was 96·7 per cent as against 96·3 in 1910-11. Excluding from the gross collections the amount of local cess, tree-rent credited to other departments, and the amount paid to inamdars on account of toddy revenue of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 41,20,936 against Rs. 40,94,006 in the previous year. Financial results.

331. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Re. 0-12-9 against Re. 0-13-2·4 in the previous year. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-6-3, Re. 0-5-10, Re. 0-0-3·7 and Re. 0-0-0·3 against Re. 0-6-6, Re. 0-6-5, Re. 0-0-3 and Re. 0-0-0·3 respectively in the previous year. Incidence of excise revenue.

332. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 3,33,326 against Rs. 3,36,297 in the previous year or 7·3 per cent of the gross receipts against 7·6 per cent in the previous year. The establishment charges were 5·8 per cent of the gross receipts against 5·9 per cent in the previous year. Expenditure.

333. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 37,87,610. Surplus.

334. The expenditure incurred on account of secret service and rewards was Rs. 340 against Rs. 748, and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 3,949 against Rs. 3,992 in the preceding year. During the year 2,053 cases affecting 2,449 persons were reported against 2,301 cases affecting 2,662 persons in the previous year. The majority of the offences was in respect of the breaches of license conditions. There was a large increase in the number of cases under offences relating to the cutting of date leaves and trees. Including the cases that were pending at the beginning of the year 2,454 cases affecting 2,938 persons had to be dealt with during the year. Protective and preventive measures.

The following statement shows the disposal of these cases:—

	Cases	Persons
Warned	527	569
Fined or compounded by Departmental officers ...	1,217	1,384
Dealt with by Magistrates	254	367
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	113	174
Total ...	2,111	2,494

At the close of the year 291 cases affecting 385 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 52 cases involving 59 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1911-12).

Stock.

335. The face value of the stock of stamps at the beginning of the year was Rs. 22,14,730, and stamps of the value of Rs. 4,97,892 were received from the Stamp Manufactory making a total stock of the value of Rs. 27,12,622. Out of this, stamps of the value of Rs. 9,46,163 were issued for sale in the State and of Rs. 65,419 to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The value of the stock of stamps left at the close of the year was Rs. 17,01,040.

Stamp Revenue.

336. The total amount of revenue from stamps realised was Rs. 9,15,528 against Rs. 8,26,144 in the previous year. The revenue during the year under report is the highest amount yet realised, the increase having been contributed to by all the heads 'General, Court Fee and Receipt Stamps.'

Expenditure.

337. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 63,825 against Rs. 65,370 in the previous year.

Inspection Work.

338. The *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps inspected the records of seven Munsiffs' courts, 61 taluk offices, eight Assistant Commissioner's offices, one Deputy Commissioner's office, one district treasury office, four sub-registry offices and three Magistrates' courts.

IV. State Life Insurance (1911-12).

Proposals.

339. There were 1,468 proposals during the year as against 1,496 in the previous year. Of these, 1,161 were accepted, 500 being for first insurance and 661 for further insurance. One hundred and six proposals were rejected, 56 temporarily on medical grounds and 50 finally on medical and other grounds ; and 201 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued.

340. Of the 1,161 policies issued, three were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,158 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 6,68,251 on a monthly premium of Rs. 2,486.

Claims during the year.

341. During the year 56 policies held by 29 persons and assuring a bonus of Rs. 37,808, matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years ; nine persons holding 16 policies with an aggregate bonus of Rs. 7,396 surrendered their policies for a value of Rs. 1,447 ; and 92 persons holding 149 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 73,420 died during the year. Of these last, 28 died of plague, 21 of fever, 11 from lung complaints, one of heart disease, eight of diseases of the digestive organs, one of dropsy, three of cholera, two of kidney complaints and 17 of other causes.

Income and expenditure.

342. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st of July 1911 was Rs. 21,95,039. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 3,45,107, of which a sum of Rs. 2,74,506 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 70,601 was the interest on monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,16,489 including Rs. 6,185 on account of establishment and contingencies and Rs. 1,10,304 in payment of bonuses, etc. The closing balance at the credit of the fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 24,23,657. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 33·75 and 1·79 as against 46·00 and 2·06 respectively in the previous year, the fall in the former being due to the comparatively smaller number of bonus claims discharged. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting unpaid claims was 32·56 per cent of the total liability as against 31·50 per cent in 1910-11.

Working of the scheme since commencement.

343. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 16,900 of which 9,212 were of first and 7,688 of further insurance,

and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 85,22,809. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 14,370 assuring a total bonus of Rs. 69,68,057, and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 24,020. Of the remaining 2,530 policies, 1,871 involving a net bonus of Rs. 11,90,835 were completely discharged, and claims on 264 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 1,06,866 were pending payment at the end of the year. Two hundred and twenty-one policies were not realizing premia under the rules and 174 were incomplete at the end of 1911-12. Of the 1,871 policies that were completely discharged, 1,144 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 6,32,898 were discharged by reason of the death of insured, 385 assuring a bonus of Rs. 3,55,592 by reason of insured attaining the age of 55 years, 133 assuring a bonus of Rs. 67,853 by cancellation, 165 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,18,604 by surrender, 42 assuring a bonus of Rs. 14,714 by forfeiture. Two policies were automatically adjusted as the debts due to deferred payments of premia equalled the bonuses payable.

General.

344. Two hundred and sixty-six officers have availed themselves of the concession granted during the year of insuring at their option for more than ten per cent of their pay. Ten persons have been admitted to the Family Pension Branch securing to their respective nominees a monthly pension of Rs. 160, payable for life, and a pension of Rs. 45 payable for a term only, on a total monthly subscription of Rs. 67.

V. Government Savings Banks (1911-12).

Number of accounts.

345. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1911 was 15,098. During the year under report 2,230 new accounts were opened, 172 dead accounts were revived and 2,269 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead account. There remained at the close of the year 15,231 accounts or 133 more than the number at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 566 with a balance of Rs. 3,20,083 were held by Government servants in their official capacity, 1,017 with a balance of Rs. 2,02,433 were security deposits, 1,972 with Rs. 13,59,766 were deposits on behalf of minors, and the remaining 11,676 accounts with Rs. 53,83,907 were deposits by depositors in their own account. The number of dead accounts was 11,993 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 46,074.

Classification of depositors.

346. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial, and other classes among depositors were 40, 6, 3, 5, 1 and 45 respectively as against 40, 6, 3, 4, 1 and 46 in the previous year.

Deposits.

347. The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 67,31,353. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 28,55,459 as against Rs. 24,31,019 in the year previous, the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 2,372, and the total interest added to the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,06,498. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 25,26,781 as against Rs. 26,98,739 in the preceding year. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1911-12 was Rs. 2,712. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 72,66,189. The amount of deposits was more than that of withdrawals by Rs. 3,28,678.

Private accounts.

348. Excluding security deposits and deposits held by Government servants in their official capacity, the number of private accounts was 11,673 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 53,83,907, which gives an average balance of Rs. 461 on each account against Rs. 460 in the preceding year.

Average savings.

349. The deposit of Rs. 53,83,907 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1912 gives an average saving of 15 annas 1 pie per head of population, against Re. 1-1-6 on 30th June 1911.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1911.)

Births

350. The total number of births registered during the year was 108,399 against 93,847 in 1910, the birth rate being 19·00 per thousand of population against 17·22 in 1910 and against 17·61, the average for the previous five years. Of the number of births, 55,372 or 51·08 per cent were boys and 53,027 or 48·92 per cent girls.

Deaths.

351. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 111,943 or 19·62 per thousand of population as against 110,005 or 20·19 per thousand of population during 1910. The death rate for 1911 was higher than the previous five years' average by 1·24. The number of deaths among men was 57,244 and among women 54,699. The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 19·50 among men and 19·05 among women. The largest number of deaths was in October and the smallest in April 1911. Classified according to age the heaviest mortality was, as usual, among infants under one year of age, which amounted to 71·13 among male infants and 61·61 among female infants for every thousand male and female infants, respectively, of that age. Next to this was the mortality among persons of the age of 60 and upwards, of which the ratio among male persons was 66·56 and among female persons 52·70 per thousand of them respectively.

Causes of death.

352. The several causes of death registered in the State during 1911 as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

	1910	1911
Cholera	1,812	201
Small-pox	5,706	2,561
Plague	6,338	14,617
Fevers	47,313	49,761
Bowel-complaints	5,753	4,095
Respiratory diseases	3,588	2,890
Injuries	1,634	1,619
All other causes	37,861	36,199
Total ...	110,005	111,943

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1911.)

Inspection.

353. The work of inspection was conducted by the District Medical and Sanitary Officers, the District Sanitary Officers and District Sanitary Assistants.

Sanitary works and outlay.

354. During the year a sum of Rs. 2,52,604 was spent on sanitary works, of which a sum of Rs. 81,132 was spent on works executed by the several municipalities and the remaining Rs. 1,71,472 on works executed by the Public Works department. The Central Sanitary Board examined schemes estimated to cost Rs. 15,87,785. The works executed by the several municipalities were construction and repair of drains, sinking and repair of wells, construction of latrines, etc. Of the works executed by the Public Works department, the most important ones were in connection with (1) forming roads and constructing drains in the Bangalore city extensions, (2) conversion of the Sunkal tank into a sewage farm in the Bangalore city, (3) laying out the extension of Shimoga town and (4) electrification of the pumping plant of the Vanivilasa Water Works at Belgola.

355. As in previous years, attention was paid to the improvement of drainage and to the removal of rank vegetation, manure and night-soil from the surroundings of houses. Manure pits were removed in 2,061 villages; stagnant pools were filled up in 570 villages; and notice boards warning people against defiling the water were put up near wells, tanks and other sources of water-supply in 264 villages. The cremation or burial of dead bodies by the side of streams, nallas, etc., was stopped in 74 villages. Village sanitation.

III. Vaccination.

(*Calendar year 1911.*)

356. The staff at the beginning of the year consisted of four District Sanitary Assistants, three Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and 107 vaccinators. Staff.

357. The total number of operations performed during the year was 74,687 against 99,211 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 24,524 as compared with the figures of 1910 and a decrease of 30,828 from the average of the previous three years. The largest number of vaccinations, *viz.*, 15,878 was in the Kolar district and the smallest, *viz.*, 4,388 in the Shimoga district. The taluk vaccinators performed 77·01 per cent of the total number of operations, the municipal vaccinators 12·81 per cent, and the medical subordinates including the staff of the Vaccine Institute, 10·18 per cent. The number of cases of primary and secondary vaccination was 70,742 against 88,839 during the previous year and the number of cases of re-vaccination was 3,945 against 10,372. Operations.

The number of successful cases under (1) primary and secondary vaccination and (2) re-vaccination was 66,069 and 1,864 against 82,745 and 4,587 respectively in the previous year. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per one thousand of population was 11·91 against 16·02 in the previous year, the highest proportion of successful cases being 19·86 in the Kolar district and the lowest, *viz.*, 6·96 in the Tumkur district.

358. The number of persons inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination was 71,892 against 86,669 in 1910. Of this number, 24,794 or 34·49 bore marks of successful vaccination, 29,286 or 40·74 per cent bore small-pox marks and 17,812 or 24·77 per cent were unprotected. The medical subordinates inspected 48,733 persons against 55,646 in the previous year. Among these, 24,167 or 49·59 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 13,666 or 28·04 per cent had small-pox marks and 10,900 or 22·37 per cent were unprotected. Inspection.

359. The total number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 2,561 against 5,706 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 0·45 against 1·05 in the previous year. The death rate from this disease was highest in the Mysore district, being 1·29 and lowest in the Shimoga district, *viz.*, ·05. The proportion of deaths from small-pox per thousand deaths from all causes was 22·88 as compared with 51·87 in the preceding year. Small-pox.

360. The total expenditure on vaccination excluding that of the Vaccine Institute was Rs. 22,686 as against Rs. 21,684 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-5-10·83 in 1911 against Re. 0-4-4·8 in the preceding year, the highest being in the Tumkur, and the lowest in the Kolar district. Expenditure.

361. The Kurnool system of vaccination introduced in 1907 has been working well. Sanction was accorded to the system of granting certificates each year, to one or two patels in each taluk who evinced interest in the work of vaccination by helping the vaccinators in their villages. General.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1911.)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

362. During the year 446 calves were inoculated, 142 for stock and experiments and 304 for the manufacture of lanoline vaccine by the Japanese method. Of the latter, seven failed and 101 were rejected owing either to unhealthy condition of vesicles or to some constitutional disease among the calves. The remaining 196 gave enough pulp for 164,927 cases or an average of 841 against 196,281 cases or an average of 1,300 cases per calf in the year 1910. Vaccine enough for 10,489 cases was also gathered from some of the stock calves so that the total quantity of lanoline vaccine manufactured during the year was enough for 175,416 cases against 203,569 cases in the year 1910.

Issue of vaccine.

363. Out of the total quantity of vaccine manufactured a quantity sufficient for 13,481 cases was supplied to medical officers and subordinates and a quantity sufficient for 72,396 cases to the vaccinators in the State. The quantity supplied to stations outside the Mysore State was enough for 58,544 cases.

Receipts and expenditure.

364. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and of vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 4,026 against Rs. 3,945 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year including the cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 9,471 against Rs. 8,401 in 1910.

General.

365. There was no epidemic disease of any kind among calves.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1911.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

366. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State on the 31st December 1911 was 149, the same as on the 31st December 1910, their classification being as follows:—

15 State-public, including 6 special hospitals.
8 State non-public.
116 Local Fund.
3 Private-aided.
2 Private non-aided.
5 Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation.

367. The number of beds for men and women in the 128 State-public Local Fund and private-aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding the six special hospitals) was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 409 for men and 385 for women.

Special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

368. The special pay wards of the Victoria Hospital continued to be kept open during the year. The number of patients treated in them was 53 against 61 in 1910; of this number, 44 were gentlemen (9 Europeans and 35 Indians), 8 were ladies (1 European and 7 Indians) and 1 was a child (Indian). The income from and the establishment charges on account of these wards amounted to Rs. 1,240 and Rs. 566 respectively.

Number of patients treated.

369. The number of in-patients treated in the 128 hospitals and dispensaries referred to above was 10,779 against 11,513, and that of out-patients was 1,152,031 against 1,211,920 in the previous year.

370. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year:—

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men ...	5,898	226·06	537,382	3,027·54	543,280	3,253·60
Women ...	3,935	149·78	243,536	1,506·75	247,471	1,656·53
Children ...	946	49·86	371,113	2,185·43	372,059	2,235·29
Total ...	10,779	425·70	1,152,031	6,719·72	1,162,810	7,145·42

371. The nationality of patients treated was as follows:— Nationality of patients.

	1910	*1911*
Europeans and Eurasians	15,704	13,424
Hindus	877,655	855,563
Mahomedans	270,580	245,391
Other classes	59,494	48,432

372. The chief diseases treated were as follows:— Diseases treated.

	1910	*1911*
Malarial fevers	220,002	216,529
Injuries	94,805	94,260
Diseases of the eye	141,817	85,575
Diseases of the respiratory system, other than tubercle of lungs	89,585	78,595
Rheumatic affections	44,313	42,353
Dysentery, diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system	242,591	236,948
Diseases of the nervous system	28,082	28,514

The number of cases of tubercular diseases treated during the year was 1,565 against 1,679 in the previous year.

373. Principal operations were performed on 35,291 patients, including 45 patients that remained at the end of the previous year. Of these, 20,734 were cured, 14,392 were relieved, 30 were discharged otherwise, 87 died and 48 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The number of major operations performed was 1,890 against 1,987 in the previous year. The number of major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 805 against 828 in the previous year. Surgical operations.

374. Out of the 10,779 in-patients treated during the year, 6,533 were cured, 2,356 relieved, 1,058 discharged otherwise, 756 died and 76 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Disposal of in-patients.

375. The total expenditure on account of the State public institutions (except the six special hospitals) and of the Local Fund and private-aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,02,355 against Rs. 4,05,663 in the previous year. Expenditure.

376. The number of midwives who were at work during the year was 110 against 107 in the previous year. They attended to 6,411 cases against 6,076 in 1910. Each midwife attended on an average to 58 cases against 56 in 1910. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended to by them was ·37 against ·74 in the previous year. Midwives.

377. The total number of patients treated in the eight State non-public and five Railway dispensaries was 51,134 against 57,540 and the number of operations performed in them was 1,454 against 2,442 in 1910. The number of beds for in-patients in these institutions was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 59 for male and 12 for female patients. State non-public and Railway dispensaries.

Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

378. The number of Hindu vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries that administered medical relief during the year increased from 34 in 1910 to 37 during the year. The number of patients treated in them (exclusive of those treated in the vaidyasalas at Seringapatam and Davangere, of which the statistics were not furnished), was 252,745 against 259,944 in 1910. Of the total number treated during the year, 231,127 were cured, 17,952 relieved or discharged otherwise, 390 died and 3,276 continued to remain under treatment at the close of the year.

General.

379. Lt.-Col. J. Smyth, M.D., I.M.S., Senior Surgeon, reverted to the British service on the 20th May 1911, and was succeeded by Mr. P. S. Achyuta Rao, Officiating Senior Surgeon.

380. There were during the year some changes in the classification and prospects of the medical officers. The most important of these was the revision of the scale of pay of the Hospital Assistants. The minimum pay of these officers was raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 and their promotion from one class to another was made quinquennial. The designation of "Hospital Assistant" was changed to "Sub-Assistant Surgeon" as in British India. The old grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was amalgamated with that of the Assistant Surgeons and the designation of "Civil Surgeon" was changed to "Surgeon."

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1911.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the Asylum, Bangalore.

381. On the 1st January 1911 there were 168 inmates in the Asylum and 74 (including one re-admission) were admitted during the year, making a total of 242. Of these, 32 were cured, 14 discharged otherwise, 16 died and 180 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Of the 14 patients discharged otherwise, 12 were made over to the care of their relatives, one was sent to the Incurable Hospital and the other escaped from the Asylum.

382. Of the 32 cases of recovery the duration of attack was known in 26 cases. In 19 cases the duration was less than three months, in four cases between three and six months, in one nine months, and in the remaining two above two years. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 174·42 against 168·92 in the previous year.

Age, sex and nationality of patients admitted during the year.

383. Of the 74 lunatics admitted during the year, 60 were men and 14 women; 50 were Hindus, 15 Mahomedans and 9 Christians. The largest number of admissions, *viz.*, 42, was of patients aged between 20 and 40 years, 13 were under 20 years of age, 15 between 40 and 60 years, and four above 60 years of age.

Causes of insanity.

384. The cause of insanity was ascertainable in 47 cases, 34 being due to physical and 13 to moral causes. Of the physical causes, ganja and epilepsy contributed each five cases; masturbation, previous attacks, congenital or hereditary causes, each four cases; and intoxicants, Bright's disease, fever, infantile convulsions, childbirth and other physical causes, each two cases. These figures being too few, do not afford an indication of all the principal causes of insanity in the State.

Criminal lunatics.

385. On the 1st January 1911 there were 25 criminal lunatics and 6 were admitted during the year, making a total of 31 (25 men and 6 women). Of these, 5 were discharged, 1 died and 25 remained at the close of the year. The daily average strength of criminal lunatics was 24·74 against 23·04 in the previous year. It is interesting to note that out of 63·34 insanes in the State including the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, according to the census of 1911 only six are reported to have committed indictable offences during the year.

386. At the beginning of the year there were 45 patients and 26 were admitted during the year, making a total of 71 (42 men and 29 women.) Of these, 21 were discharged, eight died and 42 (24 men and 18 women) remained under treatment at the close of the year. Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

387. The number of patients treated for diseases other than insanity was 158 against 96 in 1910, the daily average of the sick treated being 10·99 against 6·27 in the year previous. Health of the lunatics.

388. The daily average number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour (such as weaving cloth, cumbly and tape, and gardening for men and grinding grain for women) was 39·01 against 34·14 in the previous year. The net profit from lunatic labour amounted to Rs. 202 against Rs. 267 in 1910. Employment of lunatics.

389. At the beginning of the year there were 7 patients and 9 were admitted during the year, making a total of 16 (11 men and 5 women). Of these, 10 were discharged and 6 (5 men and 1 woman) remained under treatment at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,133 was recovered from the relatives of the patients and remitted to the treasury and a sum of Rs. 39 was outstanding at the close of the year against Rs. 936 and Rs. 16 respectively in the previous year. Private patients.

390. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 24,118 against Rs. 23,824 in 1910. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was Rs. 6,195 against Rs. 6,879 in the previous year. Deducting this amount as well as the sum realized from private patients and from the sale proceeds of manufactured articles, etc., the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 15,721 against Rs. 14,947 in the previous year. The outlay on establishment was Rs. 6,584 against Rs. 6,415 in 1910; on diet, Rs. 13,551 against Rs. 13,526; on contingencies, Rs. 3,148 against Rs. 3,213; and on manufacturing and gardening requisites, Rs. 835 against Rs. 670. Cost.

391. The lunatics were given treats on festive and important occasions and were generally well cared for. General.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

392. At the beginning of the year there were 24 patients (17 men and 7 women) and 45 (36 men and 9 women) were admitted during the year, making a total of 69 (53 men and 16 women). Of the total number, 38 were discharged, 7 died and 24 (17 men and 7 women) remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 18·55 against 23·57 in 1910. Strength of the Asylum.

393. No provision was made for Nastine treatment during the year. The usual treatment according to conditions and symptoms of the disease was continued. Treatment.

394. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 2,816 against Rs. 3,295 in the previous year. Cost.

395. At the beginning of the year there were no lepers of the Civil and Military Station in the Asylum. Two patients (1 man and 1 woman), admitted during the year, were still under treatment at the end of the year. The amount claimed on account of their maintenance was Rs. 92. Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMAN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

396. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 765 against 654 in the previous year. Of these, 746 were cured, 5 were relieved and 14 died. The daily average number of patients treated was 17·35 against 16·28 in the previous year. In-patients.

Out-patients.

397. The total number of out-patients treated was 15,009 against 12,990 in 1910, the daily average number being 98·10 against 81·97. The numbers of in and out-patients according to nationality are shown below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans nnd Eurasians ...	73	1,014	1,087
Mahomedans	51	2,272	2,323
Hindus	639	11,702	12,341
Other classes	2	21	23
Total ...	765	15,009	15,774

Surgical operations.

398. Surgical operations were performed on 1,049 patients, of whom 1,023 were cured, 20 were relieved and 6 died.

Cost.

399. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 13,668 against Rs. 15,139 in the previous year.

Training of midwifery scholars.

400. One pupil midwife passed out during the year and two are under training.

(4) HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI'S HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

In-patients.

401. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 715 against 646 in the previous year. Of these, 570 were cured, 43 relieved, 78 discharged otherwise, 11 died and 13 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average number of in-patients was 21·79 against 22·27 in 1910.

Out-patients.

402. The number of out-patients treated was 10,469 against 11,649 in the previous year, the daily average number treated being 96·04 against 103·26 in 1910. The numbers of in and out-patients according to nationality are shown below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	7	131	138
Mahomedans	163	2,543	2,706
Hindus	473	7,519	7,992
Other classes	72	276	348
Total ...	715	10,469	11,184

Surgical operations

403. Surgical operations were performed on 833 patients, of whom 826 were cured, 4 were relieved, 2 died and 1 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

404. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 10,502 against Rs. 10,675 in the previous year.

Training of midwives.

405. Two pupil midwives passed out during the year and three were under training.

(5) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Number of patients treated.

406. This institution is intended for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases. The total number of patients treated during the year was 335 against 524 in 1910. Of these, 89 were treated for plague, 14 for small-pox, and 232 for other diseases. Of the 89 patients treated for plague, 52 died.

Cost.

407. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 6,199 against Rs. 6,178 in the previous year.

(6) THE GOVERNMENT EYE INFIRMARY AND HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

408. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 866 against 656 in the previous year. Of these, 588 were cured, 180 relieved, 66 discharged otherwise, and 32 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Out-patients.

409. The number of out-patients treated was 8,551 against 9,125 in 1910.

Daily average.

410. The daily average number of patients treated was 71·95 men, 44·03 women and 25·26 children.

411. Of the 9,417 in and out-patients treated during the year, 5,053 were men, 2,775 women and 1,589 children. According to nationality 465 were Europeans and Eurasians, 6,776 Hindus, 1,393 Mahomedans and 783 other classes. Sex and nationality of patients.

412. Of the 866 in-patients, 463 were treated for diseases of the lens and its capsule, 107 for diseases of the cornea, 61 for diseases of the iris, 52 for glaucoma, 49 for diseases of the conjunctiva, 30 for affections of the globe, and 104 for other diseases of the eye. Diseases treated.

Of the 8,551 out-patients treated, 3,752 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,155 for cornea, 969 for affections of the globe, 558 for errors in refraction, 442 for diseases of the eye lids, 366 for tumours, 340 for diseases of the iris, and the remaining 969 for other diseases of the eye.

413. Surgical operations were performed on 1,389 patients (including the six that were under treatment at the close of the previous year). Of these, 992 were cured, 348 relieved, 32 discharged otherwise and 17 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

414. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 13,379 against Rs. 13,984 in the year previous. Cost.

VII. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar year 1911.)

415. One hundred and twenty-two cases relating to 346 articles were received for toxicological examination, 66 cases being of suspected human poisoning, six of abortion, 12 of cattle-poisoning, and 36 of blood and seminal stains. The remaining two were miscellaneous cases. Poisons, etc., were detected in 70 or 57·37 per cent of the cases. Toxicological analysis.

416. One hundred and sixty-three articles were received for chemical analysis, the majority of them, *viz.*, 71, being samples of water. Chemical analysis.

417. Two thousand and eighty-seven articles were received for bacteriological examination, 1,181 of them being samples of water. Cholera vibrios were detected in only two out of the 280 samples of water examined for them. The absence of cholera microbes in waters sent from cholera-infected places, is explained to be probably due to the very delicate cholera organism being killed off by the ordinary water bacteria in the course of the transit of the samples to the laboratory. Bacteriological analysis.

418. The designation of the officer in charge of the chemical Laboratory and Bacteriological Institute was changed during the year from "Chemical Examiner and Government Bacteriologist" to "Superintendent of the Public Health Institute and Chemical Examiner to Government." General.

VIII. Plague Administration (1911-12).

419. The plague attacks and deaths during the year numbered 18,767 and 14,041 against 12,697 and 8,886 respectively during the previous year, showing an increase of 6,070 in the number of attacks and 5,155 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality per thousand of population was 2·46 against 1·62 in the previous year. The highest number of attacks and the highest number of deaths recorded in any one month was 3,121 and 2,273 respectively in October 1911 and the lowest 42 and 38 in May 1912. The Bangalore district suffered the most with 4,095 attacks and 3,366 deaths and the Kadur district the least with 742 attacks and 505 deaths. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 74·9 among men and 74·7 among women as compared with 70·1 and 69·7 respectively in 1910-11. Plague attacks and deaths.

420. The number of attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below : —

Place	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore city	288	210
Mysore city	1,014	747
Bangalore district	4,095	3,366
Kolar district	3,364	2,653
Mysore district	1,618	1,163
Tumkur district	2,550	1,925
Hassan district	1,718	1,170
Shimoga district	1,618	1,093
Kadur district	742	505
Chitaldrug district	1,760	1,209
Total ...	18,767	14,041

The number of deaths among men was 7,626 and among women 6,415. As in the previous year the highest mortality (4,688) was among persons between 20 to 40 years of age and the lowest (1,109) among those above 60 years.

Preventive measures.

421. (*a*) *Evacuation.*—Evacuation of infected houses continued to be generally adopted. To enable prompt evacuation shed materials were issued free of cost to the deserving poor and at cost price to others.

(*b*) *Disinfection.*—The disinfection of infected houses in the Bangalore city was with cyllin for rooms in which plague patients were isolated and with kerosine oil emulsion for the rest of the house. The total number of houses disinfected was 699 against 1,432 in the preceding year. In the Mysore city disinfection was carried on with kerosine oil emulsion, the total number of houses disinfected being 1,221. On the Kolar Gold Fields cyllin was used for the disinfection of clothes and petroleum emulsion for imperishable goods and dwellings. The chief methods of disinfection adopted in the districts were desiccation and disinfection by kerosine oil emulsion and Izal. In most of the rural parts simple measures such as cleansing, lime-washing and attending to other minor items of sanitation were adopted.

(*c*) *Destruction of rats.*—The total number of rats destroyed during the year was 1,64,010. A systematic campaign against rats was carried on in the Bangalore city till the end of December 1911.

(*d*) *Inoculation.*—During the year 58,472 persons were inoculated as against 54,614 in the previous year. The largest number of inoculations, *viz.*, 16,217 was in the Bangalore district, where two special officers were employed in addition to the District Medical and Sanitary officer. In the Mysore city 16,027 persons were inoculated. Besides the Health Officer there were five special inoculating officers deputed for the Mysore city from time to time. An Assistant Surgeon was deputed as a whole-time inoculating officer on the Kolar Gold Fields. Some private gentlemen in the Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug districts rendered much assistance in making inoculation popular.

Plague hospital.

422. The following is a statement of the cases admitted to and treated in the various plague hospitals :—

Places	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admissions
Bangalore city ...	104	48	46·15
Chikmagalur ...	6	4	66·67
Shimoga	17	5	29·41
Tumkur	16	4	25·00
Kolar	118	31	26·27

Staff.

423. As in the previous years special establishments were entertained temporarily for disinfection, guarding evacuated villages, etc., in the districts as necessity arose for them. The special plague establishments continued to be maintained in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and in the Kolar Gold Fields throughout the year.

Expenditure.

424. The total expenditure incurred from State funds during the year in connection with plague preventive measures was Rs. 27,729 approximately, including establishment charges, against Rs. 45,904 during the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Education (1911-12).

425. The following measures were adopted during the year for the improvement of education:—

Administrative measures and important educational events.

(1) *Reorganization of Colleges.*—Further arrangements were in progress to complete the equipment of the two first grade colleges for the B.A. Pass course in accordance with the requirements of the new University Regulations. The new Physics block of the Central College was ready for occupation in August 1911. The new building for the Chemical Laboratory was put in hand during the year and the work was in rapid progress. It is expected to be completed in a few months to enable arrangements to be made to affiliate the College in Branch II B Chemistry from the next academical year. Large amounts were spent for the equipment of the Science laboratories of the Central College. The appointment of a Natural Science Professor of European qualifications was sanctioned, and Demonstrators for Chemistry, Geology and Mathematics were appointed. An additional lecturer was also appointed in the Maharaja's College for the teaching of English. The High School department of the College was placed under a separate Head Master. The Science gallery was completed and the Shakespeare Stage was under construction. Considerable additions were also made to the College library.

(2) *Religious and moral instruction.*—Religious and moral instruction continued to be imparted regularly. In colleges the half-hour religious and moral lessons were given up for weekly lectures by Professors and Pandits. In other schools the usual programme was followed. The instruction imparted in High Schools, Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and to a certain extent in Vernacular Schools where there were capable teachers, was fairly satisfactory. But in the Village Elementary Schools instruction was not quite satisfactory on account of want of capacity on the part of the teachers to handle the subject and the want of suitable text books. These drawbacks have to be remedied in course of time to produce beneficial results.

(3) *Manual and Kindergarten Instruction.*—As in the previous year instruction was imparted in wood sloyd and paper sloyd. The number of centers for instruction in wood sloyd was 9 with 1,204 boys under training. Twelve new paper sloyd or card-board work centers were opened during the year, making the total number of paper sloyd centers 49. The total number of boys under training in these centers was 2,164. The work in the wood and paper sloyd centers are reported to have been generally satisfactory during the year.

Special vacation or normal classes were held in Mysore and Bangalore for about six weeks during the summer vacation of 1911-12 and several teachers of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools were trained in modern methods of teaching. Kindergarten methods of teaching were successfully adopted in the practising classes attached to the Normal Schools and in a few Girls' Schools including the Primary department of the Maharani's College, Mysore. Some of the Village Elementary Schools maintained school gardens for nature study and in several others small flower or vegetable gardens were laid out.

(4) The Mysore city municipality was relieved of the cost of secondary education with a view to enable the municipality to open more primary schools and to improve the existing ones.

(5) The Mysore Text Book Committee was reconstituted and the rules for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination were modified.

(6) A set of rules was framed for the grant of scholarships to Mahomedan girls and widow pupils reading in the IV and V Vernacular classes of Government and aided Girls' Schools.

(7) A third Assistant Deputy Inspector for Kannada Schools was sanctioned for the Mysore district.

(8) A scheme for the opening of an English training class in the Normal School, Mysore, was sanctioned. Under this scheme a number of matriculate and non-matriculate teachers will be trained every year in modern methods of teaching.

(9) The number of scholarships awardable for the B. A. Honours course every year was raised from four to six.

(10) Out of the special grant of Rs. 5,000, twenty-eight new Village Elementary Schools were opened during the year.

(11) In connection with the current year's budget Government have sanctioned a sum of one lakh of rupees for village school buildings, another lakh for the expansion of primary education in the State and a sum of Rs. 60,000 for the improvement of technical education.

(12) A scheme for the award of the Secondary School Leaving Certificates has been recently sanctioned.

Number of schools and scholars.

426. The number of public institutions increased from 2,460 to 2,567 and their attendance from 115,249 to 123,491; the number of private institutions increased from 1,807 to 1,911 and their attendance from 22,904 to 25,723. The total number of institutions both public and private rose from 4,267 to 4,478 and their attendance from 138,153 to 149,214. The average daily attendance at public institutions was 84,779 or 74·87 per cent of the average monthly rolls against 82,776 or 72·31 per cent in 1910-11. There was one school to every 6·58 square miles of the area and to every 1,274 persons of the population of the State. The percentages of male and female pupils to the male and female population of school-going age were 30·1 and 6·2 respectively against 27·9 and 5·7 in 1910-11. The percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the population of school-going age rose from 16·9 to 18·3.

Proportion of scholars to population.

427. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State rose from one in 39 to one in 38, Bangalore showing the highest proportion, *viz.*, one in 28 and Kadur the lowest proportion, *viz.*, one in 45 as against one in 30 and one in 50 respectively in 1910-11. In the percentages of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, Bangalore took the first place, Tumkur came next in order and Kadur the last. Bangalore took the first rank also in the percentage of female pupils to the female population of school-going age, Tumkur and Kolar came next in order and Kadur the last.

Number of pupils according to sex.

428. The following table gives the number of pupils for 1911-12 according to sex in the various kinds of institutions:—

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Colleges	6	2	566	12
High Schools	14	2	3,794	42
Middle Schools	216	76	27,647	8,045
Primary Schools	1,955	222	64,325	15,850
Normal Schools	3	2	181	19
Kindergarten School	1	...	9	1
Industrial Schools	21	1	1,134	121
Sanskrit Schools	40	...	1,529	18
Commercial Schools	3	...	112	7
Engineering School	1	...	46	...
Schools for the deaf mutes, and the blind	2	...	32	...
Total ...	2,262	305	99,375	24,116
Private Institutions for pupils of both sexes	1,911		24,949	774

Nationality of scholars.

429. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools of the State, 581 were Europeans and Eurasians, 2,549 were Native Christians, 124,108 were Hindus, 19,357 were Mahomedans and 2,619 were Parsees and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 2·3 in the case of Hindus, 6·6 in the case of Mahomedans, 7·4 in the case of Native Christians, 11·1 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and 2·9 in the case of others. Comparing the progress of female education in the different sections of the population, the total number of female pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 24,890, was made up of 321 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,091 Native Christians, 4,867 Mahomedans, 8 Parsees, 7,475 Brahmins, 264 Kshatriyas, 1,051 Vaisyas, 2,754 Lingayets, 261 Jains, 6,153 other high caste Hindus, 369 low caste Hindus and 276 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of female pupils was 0·70 in the case of Hindus, 3·5 in the case of Mahomedans, 6·9 in the case of Native Christians, 15·4 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, and 0·65 in the case of others.

Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

430. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, seven, but their strength increased from 514 to 547. Of the seven schools, five were aided and two unaided. For Mahomedan boys there were five Anglo-Hindustani schools with 1,035 pupils, 48 Hindustani middle schools with 3,683 pupils and 180 primary schools with 6,283 pupils. For Mahomedan girls there were 26 middle schools with 1,748 pupils and 59 primary schools with 2,060 pupils. The number of schools for depressed castes such as Madigas and Holeyas increased from 95 to 102 and their strength from 2,247 to 2,581. Of these schools, 58 were departmental, 38 aided and 6 unaided. Again, of the 102 schools, 7 were middle and the rest were primary schools. Of the 2,581 pupils 329 were girls. Seven students from the Taluk Kannada Panchama School appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and all the seven passed, five taking the first class. A league known as the Panchama Education League composed of gentlemen interested in the spread of Panchama education has been started in Mysore and monthly fees, etc., are paid to poor Panchama boys. Under the auspices of this league two meetings of the Holeya community were convened in April 1912, one at Belur and the other at Melkote, and the leading men of the community were encouraged to send their children to schools. The number of schools for Lambanis decreased from 11 to 10, and their attendance from 210 to 187 of whom 11 were girls. Of these 10 schools, 2 were in the Tumkur district, 7 in the Mysore district, and 1 was in the Hassan district. Two of the Lambani boys were learning English.

School for Korachars.

431. A school for Korachars was started at Chelur in the Tumkur district by the Police department with 12 boys and 9 girls. This school was in a good condition under the management of a constable teacher.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of languages taught.

432. Of the public schools in the State, 4 were Sanskrit colleges, 1 was a Kannada college, 40 were Sanskrit schools, 122 Anglo-Kannada schools, 7 Anglo-Tamil schools, 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools, 6 English middle schools, 72 Kannada middle schools, 2 Tamil middle schools, 3 Telugu middle schools and 74 Hindustani middle schools. Of the 1,955 public primary schools for boys 1,774 were Kannada schools, 180 Hindustani schools and 1 was a Mahratti school. Of the 221 primary schools for girls, 160 were Kannada schools, 59 Hindustani schools, 2 Tamil schools and 1 was a Mahratti school. In the remaining public institutions which are English colleges, High Schools and special schools, instruction was imparted in English and one or more vernaculars or classical languages. Of the 1911 private institutions, 6 taught Sanskrit (advanced), 1,899 a vernacular and 6 the Koran.

In the public schools instruction was given to 13,756 pupils in English, to 10,314 in a classical language and to 117,135 in a vernacular language. Of the 25,723 pupils in private institutions, 163 learnt English, 210 a classical language and 25,350 a vernacular language.

433. There were three English and five oriental institutions for collegiate education, 16 High Schools and 292 middle schools for secondary education and 2,177 public schools for primary education. Standard of education.

434. The following table gives the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1910-11 and 1911-12.

—	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
Boys	2·12	2·28	10·17	10·40	4·22	4 14	16·36	16·11	67·13	67·07
Girls	0·19	0·15	2·02	1·84	2·50	2·61	10·41	10·47	84·88	84·93

435. The number of night schools intended chiefly for day labourers and artizans increased from 70 to 74, of which 68 were aided and six unaided. Of the 74 schools 48 were Kannada schools, 14 Hindustani schools, one was a Telugu school and 11 were Panchama schools. These schools are reported to have done fairly good work during the year. Night schools.

436. The number of village indigenous schools which are registered for aid on the result system under special grant-in-aid rules, increased from 165 to 202 and their strength from 3,300 to 4,719, of whom 361 were girls. The number of unaided village indigenous schools which are otherwise called private institutions increased as already stated from 1,807 to 1,911 and their attendance from 22,904 to 25,723. Village indigenous schools.

437. As in the previous year, there were three Government normal schools for masters, *viz.*, the schools at Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga and two normal schools for mistresses, *viz.*, the Training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, and the aided Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore. The total number of masters under training was 181 against 177 and that of mistresses 19 against 25 in the previous year. Normal schools.

In the Mysore Normal School, which is the largest training institution in the State, teachers are trained for the Pandits, Moulvis and the Upper Secondary Examinations, the Upper and Lower Secondary training examination, the Madras Technical examinations and the examination in practical agriculture. The opening of an English training class for the training of matriculates and those that have gone through a part of the High School course was sanctioned and the class has since been opened. By this arrangement trained teachers will be provided for Anglo-Vernacular and Middle Schools. The number of candidates on the rolls of this school on the 30th June 1902 was 133. Of these, 76 were teachers employed in Government schools and the rest were private students. The number of students in the Kannada practising section of the Mysore Normal School increased from 182 to 204. Kindergarten methods of teaching are adopted in this practising school and nature study and manual occupations such as paper-folding, clay modelling, map-drawing, card-board and rattan work are being successfully taught. A school garden is also maintained in a good condition. In the special music class attached to this school there were 10 students against 12 in 1910-11, who made satisfactory progress in their studies.

The number on the rolls of the normal schools at Shimoga and Kolar which train teachers for the Lower Secondary training examination was 29 and 32 against 21 and 23 respectively in 1910-11.

In the Training department of the Maharani's College, Mysore, female teachers are trained for the Lower and Upper Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination. The number on the rolls of this institution on the 30th June 1912 was seven. For the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary Grade held in March 1912, two girls appeared and one passed and for the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary Grade held in the same month seven girls appeared and six passed.

The Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore, trains female teachers for the Lower Secondary Training Examination. The number on its rolls decreased from 18 to 12. All the eight candidates that went up for the theoretical portion of the Lower Secondary Training Certificate Examination were successful. Fifteen candidates appeared for the practical portion of the same examination and 11 passed and all the five candidates who appeared for the examination for proficiency in sewing passed. These results are very satisfactory.

Industrial schools.

438. The number of industrial schools in the State increased from 20 to 22 and their attendance from 1,234 to 1,256, of whom 122 were girls. The two new industrial schools started during the year were the Tiptur Panchama Industrial school and the Panchama Branch Weaving class at Kadalegere near Melkote. Of the 22 industrial schools 7 were under Government management, 11 were aided industrial schools for boys, 1 was an aided industrial school for girls and 3 were unaided schools for boys.

The number on the rolls of the Government Industrial School, Mysore, increased from 166 to 176. Of these, 78 were in the carpentry section, 23 in the mechanic class, 15 in the smithy class, 35 in the rattan section and 25 in the drawing class. The results of the school in the Madras Technical examinations were satisfactory. The pottery section of this school was placed under the management of the school committee in June 1911. The Government Industrial School at Channapatna continued to do good work. The number on its rolls increased from 63 to 75, of whom 22 were in the carpentry class, 25 in the lacquer work section, 5 in the nature imitation section, 7 in the blacksmith and musical wire section and 16 in the drawing class. Of the 75 students, 28 attended the night school for general education. During the year 6 boys became proficient in the local industries, 3 in lacquer work, 2 in carpentry and 1 in the musical wire making. In the industrial school at Sagar there were 12 boys against 13 in 1910-11, learning carpentry and smithy work. The carpentry school at Hole-Narsipur had 35 pupils on its rolls with a blacksmith recently appointed. The three Government weaving schools in the State, *viz.*, the schools at Dodballapur, Chiknayakanhalli and Molakalmuru had 32, 60 and 21 pupils on the rolls against 51,24 and 21 in 1910-11.

Of the 12 aided industrial schools in the State, the Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Dharma Pathasala, Bangalore, the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, Tumkur, the Methodist Episcopal Industrial School, Kolar, and the weaving school, Hole-Narsipur, did good work during the year. The subjects taught were carpentry, cane work, drawing, clay modelling, black board exercises, brush work, rope making, masonry, and fitting. A novel industry in shells was introduced in the Lakshminarasimha Dharma Pathasala. In the Melkote industrial school, weaving, dyeing, tailoring, embroidery, printing, binding and drawing were taught. The Superintendent of the school has opened a weaving class for the benefit of the Panchamas at Kadaligere. In the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Industrial School, Hassan, there were 105 girls, of whom 43 girls were proficient in cap-making industry and 36 were learning the art. A few of these were also able to knit stockings, jerseys, etc. A class for teaching plain and fancy needle-work was started at the end of the year.

The Tiptur Panchama unaided industrial school had eight pupils on its rolls and they all learnt the making of Indian shoes and sandals. The Mahadev Industrial School, Bangalore, had 22 pupils on its rolls who were taught carpentry, rattan work and drawing. The weaving school at Chitaldrug had 21 pupils on its rolls learning carpentry, rattan work, weaving and matting. All these three industrial schools are now aided by Government.

Agricultural instruction.

439. The agricultural farm attached to the Normal School, Mysore, continued to do good work during the year. The following crops were raised :— Mysore jola, kar ragi, castor, gingelly, groundnuts, cotton, togari, horse gram chillies, tobacco and several kinds of vegetables. The yield from cotton was good but that of ragi was somewhat less than in the previous year. The outturn from groundnuts was fair but that from castor, togari and gingelly

was poor. The income from the farm was Rs. 433 against Rs. 454 in 1910-11. Twenty-five students were sent up for the examination in practical agriculture and 15 passed. Small school gardens were maintained in a few of the Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

Schools for special instruction.

440. The Engineering school, Mysore, had 46 pupils on its rolls, of whom 17 were in the senior sub-overseer class and 29 in the junior class. Of these in the junior class three were shekdari candidates. A separate carpentry section was opened in the school and a separate hostel was also started for the benefit of the students. Ten students of the senior class appeared for the Madras Technical examinations in different subjects of advanced grades and the results are not yet published.

The number of commercial schools increased from two to three. Of these two were aided and one was unaided. The aided Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, had 31 pupils on its rolls, who were taught type-writing, shorthand and book-keeping. For the Madras Technical examinations in type-writing 4 appeared for the intermediate grade and 15 for the elementary grade and 2 passed in the former examination and 10 in the latter. Four students also passed book-keeping of the elementary grade. The aided Commercial High School, Bangalore, had an attendance of 158 pupils. The Public Works Department Accountants' class was abolished during the year. There were nine sections in the school, *viz.*, book-keeping, type-writing, correspondence, shorthand, banking, commercial history and geography, commercial law, esperanto and the Kannada section. The unaided commercial school, Siddikatta, Bangalore, was newly started and its strength on the 30th June 1912 was 15.

The school for the deaf-mutes at Mysore had 13 pupils on its rolls against 14 in 1910-11. Of these, two read Kannada Reader No. II, three Kannada Reader No. I and one the Kannada Primer. All the six were able to write to dictation from lip reading. In Arithmetic two deaf-mutes knew the four simple rules and compound addition and two others knew simple addition and subtraction. All the 13 students learnt rattan work in which five made appreciable progress. Three deaf-mutes also practised weaving and one learnt tailoring

The school for the blind at Mysore had 19 pupils on its rolls against 18 in 1910-11. Of these, two had completed the elementary course in Kannada and were able to read fluently and explain passages from the Kannada Readers as well as from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. In Arithmetic they knew the four compound rules and simple proportion. Two blind students commenced studying English. Four blind boys completed the III standard course and eight others learnt the Braille alphabet. The blind boys also received instruction in rattan work, tape-weaving and music, which last was their favourite subject.

The unaided Kindergarten school at Chitaldrug is reported to have done good work under the presidentship of the Deputy Commissioner. The strength of the school was 10, of whom one was a girl. A monthly grant of Rs. 5 has been sanctioned to this school from the beginning of July 1912.

Results of examinations.

441. In the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University 56 out of 75 candidates sent up passed the English Language branch with 2 in the first class, and 66 out of 72 sent up passed the Second Language branch with 3 in the first class. In the Science branches 59 passed out of 92 sent up, *viz.*, 27 out of 44 in Physics (with one first class), 9 out of 19 in Mathematics (with one first class), 6 out of 8 in Geology, and 17 out of 21 in History. In the Intermediate Examination of 1912, fifty-two candidates out of 132 examined passed, of whom 6 were placed in the first class. In the Matriculation Examination of 1912, out of 312 candidates examined from the 11 Government High Schools, 72 or 23 per cent passed. From the five aided High Schools, 121 candidates were examined, of whom 31 or 25·6 per cent passed. For the English Lower Secondary Examination 1,290 candidates were sent up, of whom 667 passed: 32 in the first class, 321 in the second class and 314 in English only.

In the Vidwat Examination for high proficiency in Sanskrit 27 candidates passed out of 41 examined, of whom 9 were from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, and the remaining 18 were private candidates. Out of those 27 successful candidates 4 passed in Rigveda, 2 in Yajurveda, 6 in Jyotisha, 3 in Dharmasastra, 2 in Tarka, 9 in Vedanta and 1 in Sahitya.

At the Kannada Pandits' Examination for proficiency in Kannada six candidates were examined and two passed. At the Moulvis' Examination for proficiency in Arabic, three candidates were examined, of whom one passed. For the Vernacular Upper Secondry Examination 41 candidates appeared, of whom 26 passed. For the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, 1,867 candidates appeared and 875 passed: 10 in the first class, 734 in the second class, 32 in Sanskrit only, 4 in Persian and 1 in Urdu only. For the Vidyarthi or Pupils' Examination in Sanskrit, 299 candidates appeared and 153 passed.

At the examination for the Teachers' Certificates, 16 out of 20 passed in the Upper Secondary grade including one female candidate and 63 out of 95 passed in the Lower Secondary grade including 17 female candidates. For the examination in practical agriculture 25 candidates appeared and 15 passed and for the examination for proficiency in sewing 5 appeared and all the 5 passed.

Students' hostels.

442. The number of hostels or boarding houses for students remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 23. The total number of boarders in these hostels was 1,115 against 1,125 in 1910-11. Of the 1,115 boarders, 799 were boys and 316 girls. Of the total number of boarders 158 were in the college classes, 218 in the high school classes, 266 in the middle school classes, 259 in primary schools and 214 in special schools.

Physical education.

443. Due attention was paid to the imparting of physical instruction to the students. About 20 students of the Central College practised gymnastics steadily and 3 of them turned out good gymnasts. Athletic sports were held in the College premises on the 12th December 1911 and the various events were keenly contested. Foot-ball was played with great enthusiasm by the College students. In the Maharaja's College, increased interest was displayed by the boys in gymnastics and field games. A gymnastic competition was held in March 1912 and H. H. the Maharaja was pleased to pay a private visit to the College on the occasion and presented silver and bronze medals to the winners in the several events. In the Maharani's College, the lady teachers and senior girls took active interest in tennis and badminton.

Controlling agencies.

444. On the demise of Mr. J. Weir, Inspector-General of Education, at the end of July 1911, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., Member of Council, was placed in charge of the Education department in addition to his own duties as Councillor. Towards the end of the official year, Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., was appointed to act as Inspector-General of Education and he took charge of the office on the 19th June 1912. The inspecting staff consisted of two Circle Inspectors, nine Deputy Inspectors, of whom one was for Hindustani schools and thirteen Assistant Deputy Inspectors of whom two were for Hindustani schools and one was for Sanskrit schools. A fair amount of inspection work was done during the year.

445. The village school committees continued to do good work during the year. In the majority of cases they were very helpful in checking unauthorised absence of teachers and in regulating school attendance. The committees rendered useful service in bringing to the notice of the department the needs of the schools entrusted to their supervision and also took steps to provide accommodation for schools and teachers.

446. The aggregate expenditure on public instruction in Mysore during 1911-12, was Rs. 19,48,018 against Rs. 18,79,133 in 1910-11. The main items of expenditure are given below:— Expenditure on public instruction.

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men ...	1,61,935	...	4,15,481	30,802	31,268	1,26,341	10,37,827
For women ...	10,949	...	1,28,920	70,765	4,905	1,570	2,17,109
Total ...	1,72,884	...	5,44,401	3,73,567	36,173	1,27,911	12,54,936

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,335	90,714	98,117	2,78,926	68,899	1,39,091	6,93,082

447. The sources from which the above expenditure was incurred are given below:— Sources of expenditure.

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds ...	11,23,189	11,73,620	59·77	60·25
Local Funds ...	3,47,824	3,52,641	18·51	18·10
Municipal Funds ...	28,031	28,648	1·49	1·47
Fees	1,45,375	1,59,397	7·74	8·18
All other sources ...	2,34,714	2,33,712	12·49	12·00
Total ...	18,79,133	19,48,018	100·00	100·00

Of the total expenditure on education from all sources, the colleges absorbed 8·88 per cent, high schools for boys 8·34 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·99 per cent, primary schools for boys 15·54 per cent, girls' schools 10·25 per cent and special schools 8·42 per cent.

448. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-5-6 to Re. 0-5-8 of which State Revenues provided Re. 0-3-5 as

against Re. 0-3-4. Of the total expenditure on education a sum of Rs. 12,39,506 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 5,491 on Municipal Board schools, Rs. 3,44,176 on aided institutions and Rs. 13,587 on unaided institutions. The average annual cost calculated on direct expenditure alone, of educating each pupil in Government institutions was Rs. 10-6-11 against Rs. 9-12-9 in 1910-11. In aided schools the cost was Rs. 13-9-2 of which a sum of Rs. 3-13-5 was met from Provincial revenues and Rs. 1-0-8 from Local and Municipal Funds, the corresponding figures for 1910-11 being Rs. 13-10-10, Rs. 4-2-3 and Rs. 1-1-6 respectively. In the unaided schools the cost was Rs. 7-14-2 against Rs. 5-1-6 in 1910-11. Taking all classes of institutions together the average annual cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 11-0-10 against Rs. 10-7-3 in 1910-11.

Outlay on English Colleges and schools.

449. The expenditure on English colleges was Rs. 1,48,332, of which Rs. 90,564 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 48,285 on the Maharaja's College, and Rs. 9,483 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of educating a pupil on the average monthly roll was Rs. 368-2-4 for the Central College, Rs. 271-2-7 for the Maharaja's College and Rs. 4,742 for the Maharani's College. The amount spent on high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 1,62,529, the average annual cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 45-8-2.

Expenditure on primary education.

450. The amount spent on primary education for boys was Rs. 3,02,802 against Rs. 2,85,710 in 1910-11. The percentage of expenditure on primary schools for boys to the total expenditure on education was 15·54 against 15·20 in 1910-11.

Expenditure on female education.

451. The outlay on female education was Rs. 2,30,596 against Rs. 2,31,983 in 1910-11 and it was met from the following sources: —

	Rs.
State Funds	1,50,679
Local Funds	10,751
Municipal Funds	2,326
Fees	3,066
All other sources	63,774
Total ...	2,30,596

The income from fees was chiefly from the schools for Europeans and Eurasians as no fees are levied in other girls' schools.

Expenditure on Students' hostels.

452. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 83,203 against Rs. 91,597 in 1910-11. Of this amount Rs. 68,711 were spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 14,492 on hostels for girls. The cost was met as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	7,836
Municipal Funds	72
Subscriptions and endowments	30,513
Fees	44,782
Total ...	83,203

Scholarships.

453. The total amount disbursed in the shape of scholarships during the year was Rs. 98,117 or 5·03 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of the scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 15,845, in professional colleges Rs. 42,904, in secondary schools Rs. 16,952, in primary schools Rs. 297 and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 22,119. The expenditure on scholarships granted for technical and special studies outside the State and in India was Rs. 27,543 of which a sum of Rs. 10,149 was for medicine, Rs. 3,540 for engineering, Rs. 6,220 for technical arts and commercial subjects, Rs. 1,650 for forestry, Rs. 495 for training in the Teachers' College, Rs. 113 for sanitary science and Rs. 341 for agriculture. A sum of Rs. 5,035 was spent on account of a student studying for Law in England.

The amount spent on the Damodar Dass scholarships for scientific research and technical education during the year was Rs. 26,273. Ten

students held these scholarships at the beginning of the year in England and on the continent of Europe and America. Of these, three returned during the year after completing their course. One of them completed the course in electrical engineering, one in agriculture and the third in agricultural chemistry. It is very unfortunate that one of these three, Mr. B. Venkata Rao, who successfully underwent training in agricultural chemistry in Germany, died at Bombay on his return after completing his course. Of the remaining seven students two were studying medicine, one was studying mechanical engineering in England, one mining and metallurgy, one electrical engineering, one forestry in England and one electrical engineering in America.

The number of scholarships awarded to widow pupils during the year was 40, of which 3 were held in high school classes and the rest in Anglo-Vernacular schools.

For Mahomedan students 37 scholarships ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 and amounting in all to Rs. 1,339 were awarded during the year. Six scholarships amounting to Rs. 240 were also granted from the Gumbuz fund. Of the total number of 43 scholarships awarded 6 were held in college classes, 35 in high school classes and 2 in middle schools. In addition seven Mahomedan students were awarded scholarships of Rs. 25 each in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.

The amount spent on Pallegar scholarships was Rs. 392 against Rs. 276 in 1910-11.

Grants-in-aid.

454. The expenditure on grants-in-aid during the year amounted to Rs. 1,37,764 or 7·07 per cent of the aggregate expenditure on education against Rs. 1,38,371 or 7·36 per cent in 1910-11. The contributions from the various funds were as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,04,692
Village School Fund	3,820
Local Funds General	18,970
Municipal Funds	10,282
Total ...	1,37,764

From the State Funds a sum of Rs. 13,820 was allotted to High Schools, Rs. 13,083 to Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 3,276 to Anglo-Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 18,599 to Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 21,598 to Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 16,584 to Sanskrit colleges and schools, Rs. 8,520 to industrial and other special schools, Rs. 8,021 to students' homes and Rs. 1,191 for scholarships in aided institutions.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

455. A sum of Rs. 10,411 was spent on account of grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture, of which Rs. 8,944 was allotted for building works and Rs. 1,467 for furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

456. The total amount spent on Government educational buildings was Rs. 2,59,915 against Rs. 2,44,127 in 1910-11. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,24,659 was spent from the P. W. Budget on colleges, high schools and special schools, Rs. 25,321 on taluk school buildings and Rs. 9,935 on village school buildings. The important works that were completed or in progress during the year were:—

(1) The new buildings of the Physical Science Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore.

(2) The new buildings for the Chemistry Laboratory of the Central College.

(3) New buildings for the Bangalore High School.

(4) New buildings of the Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

(5) Extension of the Tumkur and Chitaldrug High Schools.

(6) Additional block for the Tumkur Students' Home.

(7) Buildings for the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Malleswaram, Bangalore, Srinivaspur, Chitaldrug, Seringapatam, Krishnarajpete and Saklespur.

(8) Buildings for the girls' schools at Chitaldrug and Kolar and for the taluk Kannada boys' school at Closepet.

(9) Buildings for the sloyd class at Chitaldrug.

Seven village school buildings were completed during the year and five buildings were undertaken.

II. Encouragement to Authors (1911-12).

Encouragement to Authors.

457. The expenditure on account of encouragement to authors was Rs. 3,708 against Rs. 3,974 in 1910-11. The chief items of expenditure are given below :—

Rupees 800 was paid as the usual annual subscription to the *Karnataka Kavyakalanidhi*, Rs. 500 to the *Karnataka Granthamala*, Rs. 200 to the *Karnataka Chandrike*, Rs. 225 to the *Subebahar*, Rs. 210 to the *Educational Review*, and Rs. 115 to the *Indian Education*. A sum of Rs. 98 was paid for 14 copies of the *Rig Veda*, Volume VII, and Rs. 562 for purchasing 100 copies of the *Vasishta Ramayana*, Parts I and III by Gunda Sastri. Hundred copies of the Handbook of Morals by M. Krishnamachari at a cost of Rs. 103, one hundred copies of Ancient India by S. Krishnaswamy Ayangar at a cost of Rs. 403, one hundred copies of Noble Path by Gould at a cost of Rs. 113 and 50 copies of Elementary Botany in Kannada by K. Rangachar at a cost of Rs. 75, were also purchased during the year.

III. Literature (1911-12).

Publications Registered.

458. During the year, 119 books (including periodicals) were registered in the State under Act XXV of 1867, as against 145 in the previous year. Of these, 86 were in the Vernacular languages spoken in the State, 9 in English and other European languages, 10 in Sanskrit and 14 in more than one language. Copyright was secured in respect of 68 publications as against 71 in the previous year.

459. Arranged according to subject matter, thirty-five were works on religion, one was on science, four were on law and two on philosophy; four treated of poetry, one of art, nine of language; and history, geography, drama and fiction were represented by four, two, eight and seven works respectively. There were two periodical and 40 miscellaneous books.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1911-12).

Number of muzrai institutions.

460. The number of muzrai institutions in the State was 1,652 with an aggregate annual cash grant of Rs. 3,54,000 including grants sanctioned during the current year and personal muzrai stipends. Many of the institutions enjoyed land inams also. Thirty-one religious and charitable institutions situated in British India received from the State cash grants amounting to Rs. 28,612 per annum.

Receipts and expenditure.

461. The total receipts during the year under report were Rs. 5,96,954 and the total expenditure was Rs. 4,93,974 as against Rs. 6,17,593 and Rs. 3,50,011 in 1910-11. The total amount at the credit of the several muzrai institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 20,99,814.

One hundred and thirty-two muzrai institutions were repaired at a cost of Rs. 68,686 the cost being met from their funds supplemented by contributions from devotees and by a grant-in-aid of Rs. 9,520 from the State.

Matts.

462. The management of the Vyasarayaswami, the Uttaradi, the Sivaganga, the Subrahmanya, the Sravanabelagola, the Hariharpur, the Majjigehalli and the Bisagni matts continued to be in the hands of Government. The Sampige matt at Bandigade in the Koppa taluk was taken under Government management during the year. His Holiness Sri Sachidananda Sivabhinava Narasimha Bharati Swamigalu of the Sri Sringeri matt passed away on the 20th March 1912 and in a Proclamation issued on the occasion, expression was given to the sense of the loss caused thereby to the Hindu world and religion. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to recognise, in accordance with the wishes of His Holiness the late Swamigalu, the succession of Vedamurthi Narasimha Sastri, who on the 7th April 1912 was duly consecrated and installed under the titular name of Sri Chandrasekhara Bharati. The succession of Vedamurthi Sethuramacharya to the Peeta of the Sri Uttaradi matt as His Holiness Sri Satya Dhyana Thirtha Swamigalu, was also recognised during the year under report.

Prince Gulam Mahomed Charities.

463. The income of this charity fund amounted to Rs. 6,101-5-6 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,908-9-1. There were, on the 30th June 1912, 159 recipients of the charity, of whom, 94 were Mahomedans, 47 Christians, 18 Brahmins.

The Gumbuz.

464. The gumbuz containing the tombs and the mansoleum of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the masjids at Seringapatam, were as usual preserved in good condition and the services connected therewith duly performed. *In the langarkhana* attached to this institution, 174 poor persons were paid monthly stipends. A sum of Rs. 360 is being annually disbursed out of the gumbuz funds for granting scholarships to Mahomedan students.

Educational institutions.

465. The Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore and the Mahomedan schools at Ganjam, Seringapatam, Mysore and Kolar, maintained out of the gumbuz and other funds, and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore, continued to do good work during the year.

Deposits by private individuals.

466. The encouragement given to private individuals for depositing money with Government at a favourable rate of interest for charitable objects was considerably taken advantage of and a sum of Rs. 45,600 was invested with Government during the year for the support of religious and charitable institutions. The total amount deposited till the 30th June 1912 was Rs. 2,45,100 exclusive of the sum of Rs 3,27,350, which had been already deposited with Government prior to the revision of the rules for receiving such deposits in 1908.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

467. The following institutions received the usual annual grants-in-aid from the State :—

	Rs.
1. The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
2. The Girdlestone Home for Incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3. The Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City ...	600
4. The Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City ...	225
5. The Anathalaya at Mysore	600
6. The Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha at Melkote ...	120
7. The Ganesha festival in the Sanskrit College, Bangalore ...	25

Inspection.

468. During the year, the Muzrai Superintendent toured in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Kadur.

II. Amrut Mahal (1911-12).

Health of cattle.

469. Owing to the unfavourable season there was insufficient supply of grass and water in the kavals. The general condition of the cattle was good as no diseases of a virulent type prevailed among the herds in an epidemic form. The deaths were mostly from old age and debility and from wild beasts, to which, 199 and 130 head of cattle respectively succumbed. There were also a few deaths from black-quarter and lung disease which, however, did not prevail in a severe form as timely preventive measures were adopted.

Stock.

470. At the beginning of the year under report, the strength was 7,804, which with 1,827 births and one steer rejoined during the year, came up to 9,632 head of cattle. Of these, 478 were sold, 735 died and 12 were written off the accounts for various reasons. There remained at the close of the year 8,407 head of cattle of all ages and descriptions.

Sheep.

471. At the beginning of the year under report, there were 312 sheep, and 155 lambs were born and 28 were received back from the Bangalore Palace during the year, making a total of 495 sheep and lambs together. Of these, 57 died and 123 were sold for Rs. 375 leaving 315 at the close of the year.

Receipts and expenditure.

472. The total collections under all heads including arrears were Rs. 61,402 approximately, of which, Rs. 13,950 was from *terige*, Rs. 44,898 from sale of cattle, Rs. 513 from hides, and Rs. 2,041 from miscellaneous items. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 32,724 against Rs. 31,188 in the previous year.

Improvements.

473. Some important kattes of some of the kavals in the Mysore, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts were restored. With the aid of this department 478 acres of land were cleared of lantana and prickly pear. An area of 1,518 acres of the kavals were brought under grain cultivation and a sum of Rs. 1,627 was realized from the produce thereof.

General.

474. Six bulls were supplied to the Coorg Administration and five to the raiyats of the State for breeding purposes. Seventeen samples of fleece of government sheep were exhibited at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition during the Dasara season.

III. Archæology (1911-12).

General.

475. During the year the printing of the Kannada texts of the revised edition of the Sravanabelagola volume was completed and the work of preparing the general index to the volumes of Epigraphia Carnatica shewed fair progress.

Inscriptions.

476. The Officer in charge of archæological researches made a tour in some of the taluks of the Mysore district to gather additional information in connection with the revised edition of inscriptions in the Mysore district and

also inspected some temples in the Chitaldrug and Kadur districts for the preparation of the architectural portfolio.

Altogether, the number of new records copied during the year under report was 535 exclusive of the labels below figures in stone, copper, or mortar, and inscriptions on temple bells, which in all made up a total of 400. The major portion of the number of recorded copies was in Kannada; while a few were in Tamil, Telugu, Nagari, Maratti, Persian and English characters.

Most of the records copied could be assigned to specific dynasties, such as Gangas, Cholas, Hoysalas, Pandyas, Vijayanagar and Mysore; and the remaining few relate to the Nayaks of Madura, the Setupatis of Ramnad, the Mahrattas, and to the Ummattur, Yelahanka, Belur, Talkad, Solur (new) and Krishnarajpete chiefs. Two records refer to the minor chiefs of Kolar and Sivagur.

A set of copper plates of the reign of Durvinita belonging to the Ganga dynasty deserves special mention, as it gives more details regarding the said king and also enables the correct interpretation of some of the expressions occurring in other Ganga plates. The inscriptions belonging to the reign of Vishnuvardhna of the Hoysala dynasty are of great historical value as they supply information regarding the consecration of the temple of Sri Kirtinarayana at Talkad and the construction by that king of Sri Narayanaswami temple at Melkote, in the beginning of the 12th Century A. D. Another inscription of the reign of Bellala II affords valuable evidence of the Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Seringapatam before 1210 A. D., the earliest of the hitherto known records being of the middle of the 15th century. The Mysore inscriptions include a set of copper plates by Chicca Deva Raja Wadiyar giving the genealogy of the Mysore Kings and by Krishna Raja Wadiyar III recording grants made by the latter to temples.

Coins.

477. During the year under report 830 coins were examined; of these, 282 were gold, three silver and the remaining copper. The gold coins were found near Herigonigere, Honnali taluk, Shimoga district, and consisted of 186 varahas, 95 half varahas, both relating to the Vijayanagar Kings, and one Virarayapanam of the west coast of India. Of these, 7 varahas and 46 half varahas represent Krishna Deva Raya (1509-29); 58 varahas and 46 half varahas, Achyuta Raya (1530-42); and 121 varahas and 3 half varahas, Sadasiva Raya (1543-67). The remaining 3 silver and 545 copper coins were found in Brahmana Taruve village, Nagar taluk, Shimoga district. Of the former, two are rupees issued by the East India Company bearing the name of the Moghul Emperor Shah Alum and the third Raya rupee of Mysore which followed the type of the East India Company rupee. Of the copper coins, one is blank, 155 belong to Mysore and 389 to the East India Company.

Ancient manuscripts.

478. Three manuscript works were examined during the year under report. Of these, one named Traivarnikachara is a Jain law book in Sanskrit by Nemichandra who probably flourished in the 15th century A. D.; another named Bhujabalicharite is a Kannada poem composed about 1612 A.D. by the Jain poet Panchabana, giving an account of Bhujabali, or Gommata, son of Vrishabha, the first Thirthankara; and the third manuscript named Bharatesa-vaibhava is a Jaina work written in 1660 by Ratnakara Siddha, giving an account of Bharata, another son of the said first Thirthankara.

IV. Government Press (1911-12).

General.

479. During the latter part of the year under report the Superintendent of the Government Press was on deputation to England with two Press Probationers who were required to undergo the probationer's training in the printing art for a period of three years and who were accordingly placed in the establishment of Messrs. Suttley and Silverlock, Ltd., of Blackfriars Road, London, a firm, whose wide range of work in letterpress and

lithographic printing and book-binding, is expected to afford the probationers a thorough practical acquaintance with the technicalities of the business.

Additional plant.

480. For various purposes connected with the press, machinery with accessories of the value of Rs. 5,084 were purchased during the year and added to the stock. A quantity of 4,966 pounds of English-made type was purchased at a cost of Rs. 4,600. In addition, 22,666 pounds of type and metal-furniture valued at Rs. 11,358 were cast in the press and added to the stock. There was less of repairs to the machinery in the press than in the previous year. The total value of the plant at the close of the year was Rs. 2,09,757.

In consequence of extensive repairs and alterations to the premises of the Government Branch Press at Mysore for several months of the year, the outturn of work fell below that of the previous year. The cost of its maintenance aggregated Rs. 3,780 against Rs. 3,803 during the preceding year.

Establishment.

481. There were altogether 420 employees in the Government Central Press at the close of the year against 390 in the previous year. Of these, 126 were on the permanent scale, 286 were employed on the piece-work system, and eight boys were volunteers. The whole staff consisted of two Europeans, seven East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 46 Mahomedans, and 324 Hindus of various sects. The number of permanent hands employed at the Branch Press at Mysore was 24 as in the previous year. The health of the press employees was satisfactory.

Technical education.

482. Of the men who attended the weekly classes held by the Superintendent at the Government Press eight appeared for the Madras technical examinations connected with printing and four passed. The classes were continued throughout the year.

Outturn of work.

483. There was a general increase in the work turned out by the press as compared with that of the past year. The details are shown below:—

	1910-11	1911-12
Number of pages composed	40,932	52,025
,, printed	19,582,628	20,820,089
,, books bound	1,155,485	1,031,671
Quantity of type cast	lbs. 20,314	lbs. 22,666
Number of stereo plates	1,897	2,428
Number of lithographic impressions ...	47,588	26,880
Number of embossing impressions ...	20,325	7,290

Receipts and expenditure.

484. The receipts of the press consisted as usual of subscriptions to the *Mysore Gazette*, charges for private work and other miscellaneous items, amounting to Rs. 4,193 as against Rs. 5,215 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,18,163 against Rs. 1,27,356.

V. Stationery (1911-12).

Stock.

485. The year under report opened with a stock of stationery valued at Rs. 47,052, and a stock of the value of Rs. 1,12,341 was added during the year, making a total stock worth Rs. 1,59,393. Stationery articles of Europe manufacture valued at Rs. 60,182 were purchased during the year, while the outlay on Indian-made papers and miscellaneous articles was Rs. 34,584.

Supply to public departments.

486. Stationery articles, inclusive of typewriting and carbon papers, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,15,672 were supplied to the various departments of the State against articles valued at Rs. 1,16,615 supplied during the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 60,469 represents the value of sundry articles of stationery and binding materials supplied to the Government Press as against Rs. 58,320 in the previous year. The increase under this head was due to the supply of papers for *barabulooti* registers, revenue money order forms, and several manuals published during the year, such as the

district and taluk treasury manuals, service regulations, the revenue manual, and departmental forms newly introduced. The year's issue of stationery showed an increase of 10·5 per cent over the average for the previous five years.

487. The year under report closed with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 43,721. Balance.

VI. Meteorology (1911-12).

488. At the close of the year under report, the number of observatories was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, four, of which one was a first class station at Bangalore and three were third class stations at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. The Mysore observatory which completed 19 years of its existence as a second class observatory by the end of December 1911, was reduced to the third class from 1st January 1912. Observatories.

489. The observations were recorded with due regularity at all the observatories and punctually communicated to the British Indian stations at Simla, Bombay and Madras. The comparison of the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in the Standard Pattern Thermometer Shed with those registered in the Steevenson's Screen was also continued during the year. Three special storm signal telegrams were transmitted to Simla on the 9th, 11th and 17th May 1912, in response to requests from the Director-General of Observatories. Working.

490. During the year, the rain gauge station at Krishnarajapuram, Bangalore district, having been closed and three new stations having been opened at Attagulipur, Saragur and Hura in the Mysore district, the number of rain gauge stations rose from 231 to 233. Of these, 181 were inspected showing the same percentage, *viz.*, 78, as in the previous year. Rain Registration.

491. The expenditure of the department during the year under report was Rs. 12,037 as against Rs. 12,024 in the previous year. Expenditure.

492. Mr. Field, M.A., Officiating Director-General of Observatories visited the Bangalore observatory on the 6th March 1912. He cleaned the mercury in the cistern of the barometer supplied by the Indian Meteorological department. An official of the Bombay meteorological office visited the Chitaldrug observatory also in May 1912, and cleaned the mercury in the barometer there. Arrangements were in progress for shifting the instruments of the last-named observatory to the new High School building at Chitaldrug now under construction. General.

VII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1911-12).

493. The popularity of the Lal-Bagh both as a place of recreation and of study is well maintained. The seasons were generally favourable for all horticultural operations connected with the proper maintenance of the garden. The Lal-Bagh.

494. The Flower Shows held in August and February were very successful and the exhibits up to their usual standard of excellence. The two challenge cups presented by His Highness the Maharaja were keenly competed for and His Highness graciously added a third to be competed for by private gardens only. Horticultural Shows.

495. With the exception of a lion which escaped and had to be destroyed there were practically no casualties. Amongst births, a cross between a Somaliland gazelle (male) and an Indian gazelle (female) is of interest. The Aviaries are being reconstructed and enlarged. Zoological Collection.

496. Among other improvements the following were effected:— Improvements.

A complete scheme of surface drainage was worked out and completed. The picnic-house was enlarged and improved. Good progress was

made in the development of the Nurseries, Library, Economic Museum, Herbarium, and the Economic Ledger. In connection with the seed depôt a small house for germinating-trials and a small laboratory room fitted with appliances for seed-testing were erected. In connection with the importation of new plants and their distribution, a chamber was erected for hydrocyanic gas fumigation so as to prevent importation and spreading of plant pests.

Finance.

497. Though the distribution of seeds and plants from nurseries and the seed depôt was much larger than in the previous year, 7,500 packets of seeds and 30,000 plants having been sent out as against 3,000 and 12,000 respectively, the increase in the total proceeds of the Lal-Bagh amounted to Rs. 343 only, the proceeds being Rs. 5,368 as against Rs. 5,025 the year before. This is accounted for by the fact that most of the seeds grown from newly-imported crops or improved vegetables, and the heavy requisitions for plants, etc., by Government institutions were mostly supplied at low rates or gratis. The total expenditure on Lal-Bagh under all heads, including special improvements amounted to Rs. 32,990 as against Rs. 33,908 in 1910-11.

Other gardens and parks.

498. The other gardens under the direct charge of the Department, *viz.*, the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, the Curzon and Gordon Parks, Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam and the garden at Nandidrug were all maintained in good condition and improvements were effected wherever the maintenance grant permitted. The net cost of maintaining these gardens was Rs. 11,023.

VIII. The Government Museum (1911-12).

Visitors.

499. The Museum continued to maintain its popularity during the year under report. The total number of visitors to the institution was 342,346 shewing an increase of 69,053 over that of the previous year. Of these, gosha lady visitors numbered 15,392. The largest attendance recorded on a single day was 17,592 on the 2nd April 1912, the day of the Dharmaraya Car Festival in the Bangalore city. There was an increase also in the number of students who visited the Museum for purposes of study.

Additions and improvements.

500. The Museum hall and its sides were paved with Marseilles tiles to keep down dust and arrangements made to allow of more light and ventilation. One case for exhibiting the mounted specimen of a dead lion from the Lal-Bagh and two glass cases for exhibiting the anatomical parts of birds were added, and the articles of some of the sections of the Museum were classified, catalogued and numbered.

Additions.

501. Additions of books and specimens were as usual made by purchases and donations. Two Bromide enlargements of the Marikanave reservoir which were exhibited in the last Dasara Exhibition were presented by the Chief Engineer of Mysore.

Natural history.

502. Some new specimens were added and the old ones replaced in this section. The anatomical parts of birds by which the classification of the latter can be easily studied were shown in two glass cases.

Economic and Industrial sections.

503. For want of sufficient accommodation the Herbarium was removed to the Lal-Bagh. A life-size clay model of wrestlers, and some sandalwood figures from Shimoga, exhibited at the last Dasara Exhibition at Mysore were purchased. Purchase was also made of a set of aeroplane models at a cost of Rs. 144-12-0 and added to the Art and Ethnological Section of the Museum.

Coins.

504. During the year nine gold coins were sent by Government and seven silver and five copper coins now current in the Travancore State were received as presents. The silver medal awarded to the Lal-Bagh at the last Chitaldrug Exhibition was made over to the Museum.

Library and reading room.

505. There have been some valuable additions to the Library in books and periodicals which are being availed of by an increasing number of

students. Facilities are afforded to the public for free access to all printed specifications of inventions accepted and supplied by the Controller of Patents, Calcutta.

506. Sandalwood and other articles of small value found a ready sale during the year. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 688 as against Rs. 615 during the previous year. Art sale room.

507. The total cost of the maintenance of the Museum during the year was Rs. 3,576 as against Rs. 3,817 in the previous year. Cost.

IX. Printing Presses and Periodicals (1911-12).

508. Including the two Government Presses, there were in the State 54 printing presses at the end of 1911-12 against 47 at the end of 1910-11. Of these, 23 were in the Bangalore district, 25 in the Mysore district, 3 in the Shimoga district, 1 was in the Tumkur district, 1 in the Hassan district and 1 in the Chitaldrug district. Printing Presses.

509. During the year under report there were in circulation 6 newspapers and 30 periodicals, excluding the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the Government Gazette, and the *Police Gazette* and the *Revenue and Agricultural Gazette*, which are departmental publications issued by the Government in the Police and Revenue departments respectively. Of these, 19 were in Kannada, 6 in English, 2 in Sanskrit, 1 was in Urdu, 1 in Telugu and 7 were in more than one language. Of the six newspapers, one was published fortnightly and the rest were weekly, all of them being devoted chiefly to general news. Of the thirty periodicals, one was published quarterly, one bi-monthly and the rest were monthly. One of the monthlies was converted into a daily during the last quarter of the year, a weekly edition of the same being also issued. Three of these periodicals were technical journals, two were comical magazines, eight were literary and educational publications, twelve were on religion and philosophy and the rest dealt with miscellaneous matters. Newspapers and Periodicals.

X. Libraries (1911-12).

510. The number of Government libraries in addition to those attached to colleges and schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, three, the Oriental Library, Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum, Bangalore, and the Library attached to the Government Museum, Bangalore. Libraries.

511. During the year 253 volumes of printed works and 475 volumes of manuscript works were added to the Oriental Library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1911-12 was 17,165 of which 9,331 were printed books and 7,834 manuscripts. Of the 728 printed and manuscript volumes added during the year, 521 were of Sanskrit literature, 85 of Kannada literature and 122 English works bearing on oriental literature and kindred subjects. Among the Sanskrit manuscripts added to the library the following require special mention :— Oriental Library.

(1) " Shadgurusishya's Vritti" on Sarvanukramani (complete copy).
(2) Naradiyapurana.
(3) Prahlada Vijaya Sangraha (prose and verse).
(4) Mallapurana.
(5) Bhavaprakasa by Saradatanaya.
(6) Manuchidbodha Chandrika by Visvarupadharacharya a very important and extensive work on Mantras.
(7) Pujyapadacharitre by Jinachandra, a poet of the 10th century.

During the year, 2,192 printed and manuscript volumes were consulted in the library and 82 manuscripts and 943 printed works were lent out for study and consultation outside the library.

Educational Library.

512. The Educational Library and Museum which continues to be located in the Sir Sheshadri Iyer Memorial Hall, Bangalore, had 6,835 volumes at the end of the year 1911-12, the number added during the year being 263. The number of visitors to the library fell from 306 to 160; but the number of volumes lent out increased from 616 to 750. The amount spent on the library during the year was Rs. 1,270 against Rs. 2,075 in 1910-11. The new additions made during the year comprised books on principles and methods of education, English and Sanskrit literature, history, art, psychology, religious instruction and other branches of study. As usual some of the best educational journals also were subscribed for.

Museum Library.

513. During the year under report 45 books were added to the Museum Library bringing the total number of volumes to 1,132. The majority of the books were treatises on arts and sciences, natural history, botany, horticulture, forestry, numismatology, archæology, epigraphy, etc. The number of visitors to the library was 918 and the number of books consulted 795. A sum of nearly Rs. 200 was spent on the purchase of books, journals, etc.

Central Book Depot.

514. A complete stock of all books, articles of furniture, etc., in the Government Central Book Depôt was taken in September and October1911. At the end of the official year 1911-12, the value of stock in the Central Book Depôt was Rs. 1,13,446 and that in all the branch depôts was Rs. 9,015, making a total stock of Rs. 1,22,461 in all the depôts together. The value of stock added during the year was Rs. 53,264. The sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 35,854.

XI. Census (1911-12).

General.

515. The census operations of 1911 have been detailed in the State Administration Report for 1910-11.

Slip-sorting.

516. The sorting of slips for the Imperial and Provincial Tables was commenced on the lines indicated in the Imperial Census Procedure Code with a few alterations. A standard outturn was prescribed based on the results of previous test-sorting. The largest number of sorters employed at any one time was 220. Sorting was commenced in July 1911 and completed by the end of December 1911.

Imperial Tables.

517. Advance copies of the tables volume were sent to the Census Commissioner for India on the 25th May 1912.

Subsidiary Tables.

518. The subsidiary tables of all the twelve chapters of the report were compiled, and corrected proofs were sent to the Census Commissioner for India.

Census Report.

519. The drafting of the census report was begun by about the beginning of March 1912, and good progress had been made at the close of the official year under report, the proofs of seven chapters (I to VI and IX) having been revised and corrected copies sent to the Census Commissioner for India. The report has since been issued.

Provincial Volumes.

520. Besides parts I (report) and II (tables volume) of the Census of India series, the volume of the talukwar tables, the village population tables, and the administration report volume, will embody the results of the Mysore census.

K. R. SRINIVASIENGAR,
Offg. Secy to Govt. of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The 7th December 1912.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX.		PAGE
I	Statement showing names of high officers in the State	i
II	List of Laws passed during 1911-12	ii
III	Statement showing the strength, cost, etc., of the Military Force for 1911-12 ...	iii
IV	Do do Police Force for 1911-12 ...	iv
V	Do the working of the Police during 1911-12	iv
VI	Do the value of property stolen and recovered during 1911-12 ...	v
VII	Do crimes committed and number of cases disposed of during 1911-12	vi
VIII	Do the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the Courts during 1911-12	xiv
IX	Do the results of Criminal appeals during 1911-12	xv
X	Do the nature of value of Civil suits filed and disposed of during 1911-12	xv
XI	Do the results of applications for execution of decrees during 1911-12	xvi
XII	Do the number and results of Civil appeals during 1911-12 ...	xvi
XIII	Do the number of persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups during the calendar year 1911	xvii
XIV	Registration of documents during 1911-12	xvii
XV	Statement showing receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during 1911-12	xviii
XVI	Statement showing receipts and expenditure on account of Municipalities during 1911-12	xix
XVII	Statement of rainfall during 1911-12	xxiii
XVIII	Statement of prices of staple food grains, 1911-12	xxiii
XIX	Expenditure on Public Works during 1911-12	xxiv
XX	Agricultural stock during 1911-12	xxvi
XXI	Statement showing Excise shops and Excise Revenue during 1910-11 and 1911-12	xxvi
XXII	Statement showing receipts and expenditure of the State during 1911-12 ...	xxvii
XXIII	Statement of medical relief afforded during the calendar year 1911 ...	xxxii
XXIV	Vital statistics for the calendar year 1911	xxxii
XXV	Statement showing particulars of schools maintained in the State during 1911-12	xxxiii

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1911-12.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Mr. T. Ananda Row, B.A., C.I.E. ...	Dewan ...	1st April 1909		
2. Rajasabhabhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Dewan Bahadur.	Member of Council	30th March 1906.	18th February 1912.	
3. Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L. ...	Do ...	2nd April 1909		
4. Mr. D. Devaraj Urs	Do ...	19th February 1912.		
5. Sir S. Ismay, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.* ...	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	3rd April 1908	30th June 1912.	
6. Rao Bahadur Mr. Krishna Rao, B.A., B.L. †	Judge, Chief Court	1st July 1906		
7. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Judge, do ...	5th December 1909.		
8. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A. ...	Do ...	19th June 1911	19th August 1911.	

* Was on leave from the 19th June to the 19th August 1911.

† Also officiated as Chief Judge from the 19th June to the 19th August 1911.

APPENDIX II.

List of laws passed during the year 1911-12.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1	IX of 1911.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.	Yes ...	27th Sept. 1911	Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction
2	X of 1911.—The Mysore Local Boards Regulation Amendment Regulation.	No ...	27th Sept. 1911	
3	XI of 1911.—The Prevention of Juvenile Smoking Regulation.	No ...	9th Oct. 1911	Adopted from an ordinance of the Government of Ceylon.
4	I of 1912.—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial Officers.	Yes ...	8th Mar. 1912	
5	II of 1912.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, 1900.	No ...	8th Mar. 1912	
6	III of 1912.—A Regulation to amend the Indian Evidence Act as in force in Mysore.	No ...	8th Mar. 1912	
7	IV of 1912.—The Indian Contract Act Amendment Regulation.	Yes ...	7th Mar. 1912	
8	V of 1912.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, Regulation, IV of 1888.	No ...	25th June 1912	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1911-12.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
														Rs.		
Cavalry	397	395	18	6	4	11	392	1	...	...	16	62	314	1,62,581	Swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,809	1,738	173	22	24	113	1,752	3	...	...	53	384	1,315	2,14,442	Swords and muskets.	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	516	503	60	2	43	3	515	1	...	...	23	75	417	3,07,562	Revolvers, carbines, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	480	431	27	3	1	39	415	1	...	...	10	58	347	2,41,080		
Total ...	3,202	3,067	278	33	72	166	3,074	6	...	...	102	579	2,393	9,25,665	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1911-12.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 10,11,971	77	2,048	26	41	234	3,281	Information not available.	
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendent of Police ...	12	100 to 800									
Inspectors	1										
Sub-Inspectors	112	40 to 200									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafadars and Sergeants ...	8	30									
Constables	686	10 to 25									
	4,925	7 to 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,081	10,494	5,488	5,762	5,247	5,186	3,258	3,204	1,989	1,982	59·4	55·6	62·0	61·7	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 1,92,590	Rs. 2,17,473	Rs. 78,351	Rs. 102,384	40·7	47	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2	12	14	9
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	3	...	3	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	1	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	40	34	74	36
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	30	45	75	31
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	4	6	3
		Total ...	77	96	173	79
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	69	59	128	65
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	9	16	6
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	16	21	37	20
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	7	6	13	3
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	4	5	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	23	23	46	20
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	8	28	36	21
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	57	78	135	69
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	10	6	16	7
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	112	134	246	139
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	33	47	80	31
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	3	5	8	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	78	84	162	109
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	10	7	17	23
		Total ...	434	511	945	519

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	14	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	8	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
38	46	32	1	30	...	1	...	...	32	1	...
36	500	90	...	51	...	11	28	...	90	184	...
5	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
93	566	130	3	85	...	13	28	...	129	195	...
58	148	20	2	4	...	...	...	...	6	55	...
9	14	4	...	4	..	...	...	...	4	6	...
24	50	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	16	20	...
10	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
23	16	12	5	4	...	1	2	...	12	2	...
26	29	16	6	3	...	...	7	...	16	4	..
90	183	45	...	32	...	1	12	...	45	90	...
7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
138	231	25	2	10	...	5	8	...	25	143	...
39	73	13	...	10	2	1	...	...	13	39	...
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
79	152	44	2	20	1	3	18	...	44	45	...
8	9	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	4	1	...
517	923	202	17	108	3	12	48	...	188	412	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	1	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	1	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	1	8	5
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	17	9	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	1	20	17	6
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	...	1	..
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	2	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	2	2	2
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	4	1	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	4	5	9
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	..
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	2	5	3	2
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	2	1	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	10	11	...
24	304A, 8 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	...	...	3
		Total ...	4	27	26	17

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
22	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	213	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 released on probation of good conduct, under Section 562, C. P. C.
40	3	14	...	1	...	...	...	225	Do
2	...	1	...	2	...	12	2	46	
1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	
5	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	12	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
9	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	40	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	52	
2	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	19	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	
3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
32	15	13	1	8	1	12	2	252	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	36	24	60	23
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	57	67	124	55
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	59	69	128	62
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	51	59	110	56
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,593	1,320	2,913	1,150
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,796	1,539	3,335	1,346
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	50	67	117	88
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	10	12	22	9
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	60	79	139	97
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	198	352	550	341
		{ ordinary	1,555	1,946	3,501	1,870
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	175	145	320	155
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	29	64	93	68
37	419, 420	Cheating	25	38	63	30
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	93	172	265	140
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	32	28	60	26
		Total ...	2,107	2,745	4,852	2,630
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	9	2	11	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	23	53	76	92
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	78	885	963	728
		Total ...	110	940	1,050	826
		Grand Total ...	4,584	5,910	10,494	5,497

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
32	55	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	28	...
50	76	24	...	17	...	4	3	...	24	19	...
60	54	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	7	39	...
42	65	22	...	10	...	5	7	...	22	13	...
1,337	936	420	10	287	5	77	17	24	420	273	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,521	1,186	475	11	322	5	86	27	24	475	372	1
47	115	7	1	1	2	...	3	...	7	50	...
8	12	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	127	10	2	2	2	...	4	...	10	55	...
310	406	202	11	141	5	21	21	3	202	133	...
1,912	1,761	967	47	576	5	88	170	80	966	455	...
152	125	50	2	30	1	9	7	1	50	34	1
63	79	54	2	41	1	3	7	...	54	17	...
31	34	21	1	17	...	2	...	1	21	6	...
151	348	75	4	46	...	1	24	...	75	170	...
28	24	9	...	4	...	5	...	...	9	11	...
2,647	2,777	1,378	67	855	12	129	229	85	1,377	826	1
5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
50	68	40	5	3	...	2	29	1	40	12	...
891	1,129	969	4	77	21	1	859	1	963	102	1
946	1,211	1,009	9	80	21	3	888	2	1,003	122	1
5,779	6,790	3,204	109	1,452	43	243	1,224	111	3,182	1,982	3

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	1	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	2	1
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1	2	3	3
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	31	60	47
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	33	66	51
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	3	1	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	2	...	..
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	..	.	...
		Total ...	...	5	1	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	58	25	18
		Theft { ordinary	...	284	83	55
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	6	4	7
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	2	1	4
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	1	1	1
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ...	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	6	6	...
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	2
		Total ..	...	363	120	87
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	8	2	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	35	3	4
		Total ...	...	43	5	4
		Grand Total ...	7	491	235	165

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	15	
7	3	8	2	...	...	...	...	22	
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	27	
172	32	30	2	3	1	...	...	156	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
190	35	39	4	4	2	...	...	227	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	49	
52	15	8	2	...	...	...	...	70	
205	39	39	3	5	3	...	...	262	1 released on probation of good conduct Sec. 562, C. P. C.
14	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	37	
28	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	
5	5	3	4	...	...	...	...	6	
37	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
347	72	57	9	5	3	...	..	476	1 released on probation of good conduct Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
26	10	24	1	...	...	...	...	52	6 bound over for keeping the peace.
26	10	24	1	...	...	...	...	71	6 bound over to keep the peace.
635	135	147	15	18	6	12	2	1,300	2 released on probation of good conduct Section 562 and 6 bound over to keep the peace.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of the year	Brought to trial in 1911-12					Total								
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	124	118	35	160	64	...	...	...	296	259	...	133	96	...	...	30	
District Magistrates' Courts.	48	64	6	45	1	53	...	...	75	105	7	28	62	...	1	...	7 dealt with under Section 562.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	15,892	17,733	3,255*	5,303	1,625	22,311	...	...	30,336	32,504	6,539	15,811	6,161	222	49	3,694	* 28 dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. Excludes 90 persons pending at the late Bangalore Sub-Division Court transferred to other Courts and 43 persons transferred from one Court to another in the Hassan District.
Total ...	16,064	17,915	3,296*	5,508	1,700	22,364	...	...	30,707	32,868	6,546	15,972	6,319	222	50	3,724	† 35 dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. Excludes 133 persons transferred from one Court to another.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	8	8	102	83	40	20	21	11	3	3	...	...	...	...	35	16	
Sessions' Courts	30	27	105	82	26	14	45	23	...	...	1	1	1	1	17	13	*In 1 case 1 person was released under Section 562 of Code of Criminal Procedure.
District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	39	18	338	174	95	62	359	174	...	...	...	...	21	10	91	43*	
Total ...	77	53	545	339	161	96	425	208	3	3	1	1	22	11	143	72	Do

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transferor reward during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
											Rs.													Rs.	Days		
District Judges' Courts.	14	20	10	*42	24	62	4	23	20	39	6,00,842	8	13	14	...	1	2	3	29	2	4	1	16	5,53,210	491·46	...	* Includes 7 refiled and remanded suits.
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	513	435	2,140	*2,485	2,653	2,920	2,218	2,153	435	767	9,03,136	16	2,278	89	1,792	458	18	88	22	1,141	478	209	325	5,50,129	92·13	5	* Do 102 do
Munsiffs' Courts ...	7,958	8,422	19,819	*2,960	27,777	31,382	19,355	21,843	8,422	9,539	28,19,759	808	20,120	879	15,601	5,423	566	216	...	10,907	5,194	788	4,954	25,24,342	160·98	301	Do 853 do
Total ...	8,485	8,877	21,969	*25,487	30,454	34,364	21,577	24,019	8,877	10,345	43,23,737	832	22,711	982	17,393	5,882	586	307	51	12,050	5,676	998	5,295	36,27,681	...	306	* Includes 962 refiled and remanded suits.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months	
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.				
District Judges' Courts ..	26	19	2,41,486	42	*54	4,47,356	68	73*	6,88,842	49	41	3,42,284	19	32	3,46,558	19	8	5	*Includes one remanded case.
Subordinate Judges' Courts...	479	498*	3,74,035	2,628	2,512	8,57,587	3,107	3,010	12,31,622	2,609*	2,193	7,45,988	498*	817	4,85,634	540	246	31	*Last year 38 cases actually disposed of were shown as pending by mistake in the Bangalore Sub-Court.
Munsiffs' Courts	5,103	6,081*	16,80,312	24,989	24,349	45,60,264	30,092	30,430	62,40,575	24,010	21,038	36,71,702	6,081*	9,392	25,68,873	7,170	1,750	472	*Excludes one refiled case which was included last year.
Total ...	5,608	6,598	22,95,833	27,659	26,915	58,65,207	33,267	33,513	81,61,040	26,668	23,272	47,59,974	6,598	10,241	34,01,065	7,729	2,004	508	

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.													
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	508	395*	252	267	760	662	246	261	514*	401	1,83,730	1,45,490	161	185	31	31	37	35	16	7	1	3	687·06	620·07	*118 appeals out of those that were pending from past year were transferred to the District Judge, Bagalore for disposal. In the last year's appendix the appeals which had been ordered to be treated as C.R.P. had also been included. *Includes 6 refiled & remanded apls.
Do appellate decrees ...	250	256	162	204	412	460	156	223	256	237	42,431	44,139	150	157	24	39	9	11	6	9	1	7	541·24	508·28	
Do original orders ...	51	59	75	36	126	95	67	72	59	23	...	...	45	48	3	12	2	2	10	10	7	...	257·45	267·07	
Do appellate orders ..	11	5	11	8	22	13	17	8	5	5	...	...	12	6	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	208·59	187·62	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	121	147	256	412	377	559	230	418	147	141	65,425	97,756	134	265	36	49	29	22	17	52	14	30	201·31	129·89	
Do orders ...	30	22	69	81	99	110	70	81	29	29	...	...	44	51	12	9	1	1	3	10	10	10	154·01	139·10	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	146	128	295	280*	441	408	313	324	128	84	53,755	60,754	173	178	42	55	50	42	31	28	17	21	162·27	105·64	
Do orders ...	5	2	23	3	28	5	26	4	2	1	...	...	10	1	4	...	...	...	9	3	3	...	127·34	109·75	
Total ...	1,122	1,021	1,143	1,291	2,265	2,312	1,125	1,391	1,140	921	3,45,341	3,48,139	695	891	155	197	128	113	94	119	53	71	...	...	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1911.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 79 Lock-ups ...	1,287	9,621	11,923	10,908	1,180·42	1,164·17	1,061	Rs. 98,731	Days 12·41	Number of deaths

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	87,015	94,463	37,457	40,225	42,171	45,869	564	657	689	758	6,108	6,954	86,869	94,193	Rs. 1,82,82,247	Rs. 2,42,12,086	130	202	329	338	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	37,138	76,32,464 0 0	65,067 4 0	39,887	84,79,355 0 0	70,478 8 0	
Sales	42,405	79,98,412 0 0	66,039 12 0	46,108	88,05,493 0 0	72,571 12 0	
Wills	559	.....	2,106 12 0	653	.....	2,476 0 0	
Money bonds	475	1,01,737 0 0	478 0 0	503	1,13,552 0 0	517 8 0	
Miscellaneous	6,292	25,49,634 0 0	29,738 7 3	7,042	68,13,686 0 0	39,902 4 7	
Total ...	86,869	1,82,82,247 0 0	1,63,430 3 3	94,193	2,42,12,086 0 0	1,85,946 0 7	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	84,553 0 1	.....	.....	84,229 3 7	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	78,877 3 2	.....	.....	1,01,716 13 0	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1911	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1911-12	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1912	Remarks
		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,31,268	3,35,159	3,21,661	4,52,929	3,19,097	3,38,119	1,14,810	
1. Hoskote	304	2,719	2,867	3,171	3,249	2,407	764	
2. Dodballapur	2,310	4,175	3,195	5,505	3,851	3,978	1,527	
3. Nelamangala	2,123	2,197	2,826	4,949	2,068	2,241	2,703	
4. Tyamagondlu	2,948	2,747	2,755	5,703	1,868	2,210	3,493	
5. Kankanhalli	—1,590	1,650	2,247	657	1,875	1,953	— 1,296	
6. Magadi	1,943	3,294	3,418	5,361	4,713	3,659	1,702	
7. Closepet	1,418	3,129	3,257	4,675	2,993	3,465	1,210	
8. Channapatna	4,599	6,011	7,480	12,079	6 724	5,576	6,503	
9. Anekal	1,175	3,526	3,516	4,691	3,487	3,640	1,051	
10. Sarjapur	1,655	1,505	1,433	3,088	1,287	1,443	1,645	
11. Devanhalli	3,123	3,676	3,624	6,747	3,061	3,696	3,051	
12. Vadigenhalli	2,822	2,616	2,291	5,113	1,441	2,199	2,914	
Total ...	22,830	37,245	38,909	61,739	36,617	36,467	25,272	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	3,917	11,137	13,493	17,410	14,157	17,605	—195
2. Bowringpet	12,062	9,873	9,555	21,617	9,781	11,590	10,027
3. Chintamani	26,361	10,275	8,592	34,953	6,147	6,718	28,235
4. Srinivaspur	743	1,744	1,348	2,091	1,611	2,768	—677
5. Mulbagal	2,769	3,648	4,710	7,479	2,732	3,846	3,633
6. Sidlaghatta	2,654	5,191	4,631	7,285	4,754	5,173	2,112
7. Chikballapur	6,392	13,595	14,108	20,500	15,634	8,340	12,160
8. Bagepalli	—144	738	674	530	892	577	—47
9. Gudibanda	552	1,022	1,145	1,697	920	1,021	676
10. Goribidnur	1,075	1,949	1,654	2,729	2,048	1,912	817
11. Malur	1,357	2,002	2,168	3,525	1,809	2,130	1,395
Total ...	57,738	61,174	62,078	1,19,816	60,485	61,680	58,136

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1911-12	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1912	Remarks
		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
1. Tumkur	21,570	19,302	22,200	43,770	15,149	22,150	21,620	
2. Maddagiri	462	2,801	3,434	3,896	1,798	1,634	2,262	
3. Koratagere	590	1,886	1,554	2,144	1,011	1,190	954	
4. Chiknayakanhalli	1,575	4,208	3,909	5,484	3,856	3,341	2,143	
5. Sira	5,443	4,713	4.710	10,153	4,465	3,720	6,433	
6. Gubbi	1,274	5,094	3,735	5,009	2,667	3,178	1,831	
7. Tiptur	21,808	10,571	8,481	30,289	6,177	5,814	24,475	
8. Turuvekere	1,954	1,633	1,611	3,565	1,457	1,059	2,506	
9. Pavagada	—314	1,015	1,008	694	836	614	80	
10. Kunigal	2,640	3,523	3,330	5,970	3,685	2,638	3,332	
Total ...	57,002	54,746	53,972	1,10.974	41,101	45,338	65,636	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	4,719	1,88,577	1,97,235	2,01,954	1,67,389	1,58,417	43,537	
1. Hunsur	5,182	5,364	7.008	12,190	4,498	5,527	6,663	
2. Chamrajnagar	6,131	6,287	6,503	12,634	4,743	3,385	9,249	
3. Yedatore	1,868	1,786	2,871	4,739	1,558	1,925	2,814	
4. Heggaddevankote ...	184	771	616	800	873	701	99	
5. Gundlupet	7,642	4,173	3,975	11,617	3,526	4,927	6,690	
6. Nanjangud	30,161	14,061	12,855	43,016	16,101	8,017	34,999	
7. T Narsipur	376	1,000	1,911	2,287	1,229	1,180	1,107	
8. Periyapatna	1,817	1,903	2,089	3,906	1,739	1,962	1,944	
9. Bannur	5,051	2,334	2,161	7.212	2,221	1,682	5,530	
10. Talkad	3,816	1,394	1,383	5,199	1 315	1,462	3,737	
11. Seringapatam	7,540	9,207	9,357	16,897	8,232	9,872	7,025	
12. Mandya	563	2,064	1,993	2,556	1,870	1,794	762	
13. Krishnarajpete	1,497	1,564	1,503	3,000	1,354	1,781	1,219	
14. Malvalli	2,772	3,521	3,963	6,735	4,373	3,584	3,151	
15. Nagamangala	2,188	2,309	2,942	5,130	1,437	1,654	3,476	
16. Melkote	2,665	1,422	1,489	4,154	872	1,998	2,156	
17. French Rocks	6,725	2,137	2,647	9,372	1,155	3,894	5,478	
18. Saligram	5,444	2,272	2,463	7,907	2,374	3,580	4,327	
19. Maddur	...	...	800	800	...	1,000	—200	
Total ...	91,622	63,569	68,529	1,60,151	59,470	59,925	1,00,226	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1911	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1911-12	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1912	Remarks
		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	13,191	13,115	12 212	25,403	15,553	16,100	9,303	
2. Alur	17,911	3,572	4,699	22,610	1,541	2,481	20,129	
3. Saklespur	4,718	3,678	4,685	9,403	8,119	4,712	4,691	
4. Belur	6,450	2,995	3,165	9,615	3,353	4,090	5,525	
5. Arsikere	2,943	3,679	5,002	7,945	1,947	2,329	5,616	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	1,904	2,097	2,105	4,009	2,246	2,163	1,846	
7. Arkalgud	4,097	5,012	5,245	9,342	3,528	4,056	5,286	
8. Hole-Narsipur	5,538	3,655	3,351	8,889	2,843	3,905	4,984	
Total ...	56,752	37,803	40,464	97,216	39,130	39,836	57,380	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	14,413	57,098	35,951	50,364	70,190	32,054	18,310	
2. Kumsi	1,379	1,088	1,398	2,777	1,063	1,354	1,423	
3. Channagiri	1,644	2,844	3,221	4,865	2,858	2,981	1,884	
4. Honnali	2,818	2,271	3,123	5,941	2,024	2,446	3,495	
5. Nyamti	3,768	2,669	2,897	6,665	1,759	1,852	4,813	
6. Shikarpur	10,192	5,877	6,390	16,582	3,722	4,888	11,694	
7. Sorab	526	1,526	1,587	2,113	1,608	1,824	289	
8. Sagar	4,774	4,580	6,362	11,136	4,652	4,101	7,035	
9. Kallurkatte	1,116	719	987	2,103	713	1,002	1,101	
10. Tirthahalli	6,456	4,944	5,596	12,052	2,417	4,246	7,806	
Total ...	47,086	83,616	67,512	1,14,598	91,006	56,748	57,850	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1911	Receipts during the year		Total in current year 1911-12	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 30th June 1912	Remarks
		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		Past year 1910-11	Present year 1911-12		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	22,425	26,339	32,556	54,981	21,635	25,084	29,897	
2. Tarikere	25,573	11,193	12,480	38,053	8,034	8,188	29,865	
3. Birur	7,328	5,675	5,835	13,163	5,332	4,489	8,674	
4. Kadur	2,987	3,504	4,055	7,042	3,654	3,081	3,961	
5. Yedahalli	1,412	1,288	1,486	2,898	1,230	1,188	1,710	
6. Mudgere	4,628	1,927	2,649	7,277	2,241	2,011	5,266	
7. Koppa	5,995	1,700	1,679	7,674	1,056	939	6,735	
Total ...	70,348	51,626	60,740	1,31,088	43,182	44,980	86,108	
Sringeri	1,836	6,472	15,772	17,608	5,935	16,037	1,571	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	—6,357	10,592	12,481	6,124	10,541	4,771	1,353	
2. Davangere	51,833	35,260	28,359	80.192	25,029	18,317	61,875	
3. Harihar...	2,503	7,573	7,697	10,200	8,157	11,190	—990	
4. Holalkere	1,067	1,936	3,989	5,056	1,827	2,772	2,284	
5. Hosdurga	163	1,597	2,459	2,622	1,825	1,753	869	
6. Hiriyur...	1,541	1,819	2,799	4,340	1,573	3,220	1,120	
7. Challakere	3,608	3,713	4,065	7,673	4,052	4,250	3,423	
8. Molakalmuru	1,205	1,871	1,865	3,070	1,790	2,345	725	
9. Jagalur	4,347	2,998	2,868	7,215	2,018	3,279	3,936	
Total ...	59,910	67,259	66,582	1,26,492	57,012	51,897	74,595	
Grand Total ...	6,01,111	9,87,246	9,93,454	15,94,565	9,20,424	9,09,444	6,85,121	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1911-12.

State	July 1911	August 1911	September 1911	October 1911	November 1911	December 1911	January 1912	February 1912	March 1912	April 1912	May 1912	June 1912	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	9·44	3·37	2·11	6·77	1·42	0·26	0·03	0·19	0·10	1·70	2·72	5·11	33·22	48·18	41·00	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1911-12.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1911		During June 1912		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	7	10	6	14	
2. Rice (best sort)	7	9	5	14	
3. Do (common)	9	6	6	14	
4. Javar	20	2	14	9	
5. Marua or Ragi	20	4	14	8	
6. Gram	10	...	8	9	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1911-12.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FUND HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	7,73,955	.....	7,73,955	6,253	64,567	70,820	8,44,775
Establishment	.....	.....	1,67,840	.....	.....	11,299	1,79,139
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	88,382	.....	.....	323	88,705
Suspense	.....	.....	11,503	.....	.....	.....	11,503
Total ...	.....	.....	10,41,680	.....	.....	82,442	11,24,122
32. Irrigation Minor Works—							
Works	50,331	82,619	1,32,950	.....	1,39,619	1,39,619	2,72,569
Establishment	.....	.....	70,157	.....	.....	24,375	94,532
Tools and Plant.. ...	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	696	774
Suspense	.....	.....	—14,625	.....	.....	.....	—14,625
Total ...	.....	.....	1,88,560	.....	.....	1,64,690	3,53,250
33 A. Civil Works—							
Works — Civil Buildings	6,91,115	1,19,035	8,10,150	20,695	9,825	30,520	8,40,670
Works — Communications ...	75,373	4,70,505	5,45,878	1,38,089	2,66,852	4,04,941	9,50,819
Works — Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,72,165	2,39,201	4,11,366	12,284	39,074	51,358	4,62,724
Establishment	.....	.....	3,61,615	.....	.....	73,027	4,34,642
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	43,684	.....	.....	2,083	45,767
Suspense	.....	.....	—10,242	.....	.....	.....	—10,242
Total ...	.....	.....	21,62,450	.....	.....	5,61,929	27,24,379
33 B. Military Works—							
Works	30,359	8,449	38,808	.....	.....	.....	38,808
Establishment	.....	.....	5,636	.....	.....	.....	5,636
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	65
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	44,509	.....	.....	.....	44,509
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	34,37,200	.....	.....	8,09,061	42,46,261
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
31. Irrigation Major Works—							
Works	5,576	.....	5,576	.....	1,003	1,003	6,579
Establishment	.....	.....	4,068	.....	.....	.....	4,068
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Total ...	.....	.....	9,655	.....	.....	1,003	10,658

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1911-12.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
32. Irrigation Minor Works—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	3,661	.....	3,661	.....	22,261	22,261	25,923
Establishment	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	4	137
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7
Total ...	.....	.....	3,801	.....	.....	22,265	26,066
33 A. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	28,269	12,500	40,769	.....	.....	.....	40,769
Communications ...	959	2,596	3,555	.....	.....	.....	3,555
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	16,256	13,153	29,409	.....	.....	.....	29,409
Establishment	.....	.....	3,203	.....	.....	.....	3,203
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	135
Total ...	.....	.....	77,071	.....	.....	.....	77,071
33 B. Military Works—							
Works	.....	260	260	.....	.....	.....	260
Establishment	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total ...	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	284
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	90,811	.....	.....	23,268	1,14,079
Total, Public Works Department ...	.....	.....	35,28,011	.....	.....	8,32,329	43,60,340
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
Cauvery Power Scheme—							
36. Capital Expenditure ...	50,932	.....	50,932	.....	.....	.....	50,932
35. Revenue Expenditure ...	.....	6,31,093*	6,31,093	.....	.....	.....	6,31,093
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	6,82,025	.....	.....	.....	6,82,025
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	91,682	.....	91,682	.....	.....	.....	91,682
Establishment	.....	.....	3,855	.....	.....	.....	3,855
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	192	.....	.....	.....	192
Total, Contributions ...	.....	.....	95,729	.....	.....	.....	95,729
Total, Electrical Department ..	.....	.....	7,77,754	.....	.....	.....	7,77,754
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments.	.....	.....	43,05,765	.....	.....	8,32,329	51,38,094

* Includes Rs. 2,86,305 on account of Depreciation charges.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1911-12.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses a ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
galore	1911-12	187,677	253,240	6,748	48,696	148,230	259,932	337,638	4,031	14,546	3	108,474	36,170	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial Census of Agricultural stock taken in January 1911.
r		187,251	184,579	11,893	58,320	125,003	515,879	270,419	2,827	12,889	...	92,875	31,674	
kur		209,669	172,878	11,596	53,287	136,944	595,904	332,202	2,634	8,808	...	106,386	23,865	
ore		345,169	415,688	10,648	74,791	255,510	717,607	409,452	3,212	11,140	49	201,254	62,425	
san		214,097	212,835	8,379	55,618	151,598	246,492	123,721	2,942	2,746	...	102,687	14,487	
noga		192,874	146,574	21,273	65,625	198,260	27,888	64,411	1,306	1,057	1	86,795	33,302	
ur		126,912	97,125	9,675	36,317	98,355	73,415	44,996	1,125	2,017	...	56,349	12,086	
aldrug		168,282	98,422	9,298	82,076	124,468	301,082	179,197	2,570	5,875	...	74,251	23,928	
Total ...		1,631,871	1,581,341	89,510	474,730	1,238,368	2,738,199	1,762,036	20,647	59,078	53	829,071	237,937	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1910-11 and 1911-12.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1910-11	781	20,63,273	108	36,162	242	72,923	3,293	19,19,283	4,424	40,91,641	
	1911-12	761	21,31,779	109	40,148	246	95,203	3,282	19,97,344	4,398	42,64,474	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1911-12.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1910-11	Collection during the current year 1911-12	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,06,92,799	1,06,23,859	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed		1,00,89,555		97,27,998	96,88,537		
2. Fluctuating ...	15,50,326		1,19,93,142	5,41,906	5,71,339	1,36,803	...
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)		3,53,261		4,08,784	3,88,339		
Total ...	15,50,326	1,04,42,816	1,19,93,142	1.06,78,688	1,06,48,215	1,36,803	12,08,124
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	19,07,758	19,07,758	18,05,555	19,07,758	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	11,140	11,140	8,303	11,140	...	...
Total ...	...	19,18,898	19,18,898	18,13,858	19,18,898	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber		4,95,291		4,16,293	5,04,609	...	...
2. Sandalwood ...	2,17,151	12,60,300	24,81,698	11,75,009	12,49,034	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ...		5,08,956		5,04,164	4,52,284	...	...
Total ...	2,17,151	22,64,547	24,81,698	20,95,466	22,05,927	...	2,75,771
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	520	40,143	40,663	50,495	40,146	17	500
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy ...	1,58,642	41,33,391	42,92,033	40,01,959	41,35,484	13,763	1,42,786
3. Ganja license fees ...	490	30,844	31,334	26,722	30,808	17	509
4. Duty on sale of ganja	421	64,215	64,636	94,443	64,215	421	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	8,195	11,073	19,268	25,630	10,725	132	8,411
Total ...	1,68,268	42,79,666	44,47,934	41,99,249	42,81,378	14,350	1,52,206
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	...	5,04,943	5,04,943	4,47,891	5,04,943	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	7,492	7,492	7,407	7,492	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	3,92,648	3,92,648	3,60,108	3,92,648	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	10,344	10,344	10,246	10,344	...	...
Total ...	...	9,15,427	9,15,427	8,25,652	9,15,427	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1910-11	Collection during the current year 1911-12	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...	...	1,936	1,936	1,956	1,936	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property ...							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines... ...	...	38,373	38,373	34,685	38,373	...	...
4. Other items ...	...	6,504	6,504	7,470	6,504	...	...
Total ...	...	46,813	46,813	44,111	46,813	...	...
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	...	20,687	20,687	24,695	20,687	...	..
2. Tolls	...	23,740	23,740	24,385	23,740	...	...
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	95,247	2,72,161	3,67,408	2,86,455	2,77,647	...	89,761
4. Customs on supari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,154	5,207	6,361	9,236	5,243	...	1,118
6. Stationery and Press receipts	...	10,029	10,029	17,235	10,029	...	...
7. Police receipts ...	...	21,308	21,308	24,838	21,308	...	...
8. Educational receipts	...	1,46,614	1,46,614	1,32,610	1,46,614	...	...
9. Medical receipts ...	..	1,09,646	1,09,646	1,17,284	1,09,646	...	...
10. Registration receipts	...	1,84,770	1,84,770	1,62,580	1,84,770	...	...
11. Army receipts ...	..	80,489	80,489	70,114	80,489	...	...
12. Other departmental receipts	...	82,662	82,662	58,435	82,662	...	...
13. Miscellaneous receipts	...	7,996	7,996	5,869	7,996	...	...
Total ...	96,401	9,65,309	10,61,710	9,33,736	9,70,831	...	90,879
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Interest on investment	...	37,553	37,553	57,495	37,553	...	...
2. Interests—							
(*a*) On Government securities ...	...	4,03,522	4,03,522	5,90,958	4,03,522	...	..
(*b*) On loans ...	...	84,188	84,188	1,11,777	84,188	...	...
(*c*) On khists ...	...	36,076	36,076	39,132	36,076	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields.	...	1,85,766	1,85,766	2,48,458	1,85,766	...	...
4. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works	...	1,87,749	1,87,749	1,97,012	1,87,749	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1910-11	Collection during the current year 1911-12	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
5. Miscellaneous receipts							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	1,55,734	1,55,734	1,78,935	1,55,734	...	...
6. Agricultural receipts	..	3,624	3,624	803	3,624	...	...
Total ...	...	10,94,212	10,94,212	14,24,570	10,94,212	...	...
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	5,87,103	5,87,103	3,41,527	5,87,103	...	...
2. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	10,34,599	10,34,599	9,69,674	10,34,599	...	...
Total ...	...	16,21,702	16,21,702	13,11,201	16,21,702	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	20,32,146	2,35,49,390	2,55,81,536	2,33,26,531	2,37,03,403	1,51,153	17,26,980
H. Debt Heads—							
Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	...	5,32,609	5,32,609	...	5,32,609	...	...
1. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	2,28,838	2,28,838	1,75,592	2,28,838	...	...
2. Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue deposits	...	21,88,429	21,88,429	18,88,371	21,88,429	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	6,07,074	6,07,074	5,50,640	6,07,074	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	32,36,773	32,36,773	33,24,865	32,36,773	...	...
3. Advances recovered...	...	20,77,909	20,77,909	14,95,315	20,77,909	...	...
4. Loans recovered ...	...	3,56,133	3,56,133	4,92,723	3,56,133	...	...
5. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	10,526	10,526	15,000	10,526	...	...
6. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	9,20,326	9,20,326	10,40,459	9,20,326	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	1,01,58,617	1,01,58,617	89,82,965	1,01,58,617	..	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	20,32,146	3,37,08,007	3,57,40,153	3,23,09,496	3,38,62,020	1,51,153	17,26,980
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	4,30,02,295	4,44,85,879	..	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1910-11	Current year 1911-12	Previous year 1910-11	Current year 1911-12	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	2,31,000	2,31,000	2,25,994	3,37,192	
2. Of lapsed deposits	3,500	.....	1,964	642	
Total ...	2,34,500	2,31,000	2,27,958	3,37,834	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	7,93,000	8,18,000	8,59,462	8,14,725	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	8,300	7,100	10,050	2,331	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ..	20,500	20,500	21,193	23,109	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	8,21,800	8,45,600	8,90,705	8,40,165	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	16,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	4,73,000	6,40,100	4,40,685	5,23,191	
3. Account Department	1,19,600	1,15,900	1,11,086	1,20,913	
4. District Administration and land revenue	9,79,000	9,74,200	9,33,960	9,39,392	
5. Excise	3,40,000	3,43,000	3,36,803	3,35,201	
6. Forests	6,93,000	6,83,000	6,92,975	7,13,922	
7. Police	9,94,000	9,95,700	10,07,802	10,13,643	
8. Jail Department	1,35,000	1,27,000	1,17,738	1,11,620	
9. Law and Justice charges	7,92,700	8,00,500	7,78,591	7,95,219	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,15,000	2,00,000	2,23,343	2,20,986	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	...	.....	...	.....	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,69,000	1,70,800	1,55,558	1,48,600	
13. Army	14,03,000	14,93,000	13,31,614	14,48,796	
14. Scientific & other minor departments	3,21,900	4,49,500	3,19,074	3,39,867	
15. Miscellaneous	1,46,600	.....	2,34,332	.....	
Total ...	83,82,200	89,92,700	86,83,561	87,11,350	
D. Public Instruction	11,56,100	11,82,100	10,56,084	10,75,166	
E. Medical charges	7,52,500	8,05,100	7,36,038	6,99,127	
F. Religious charges	3,49,000	3,54,000	3,55,007	3,44,792	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1910-11	Current year 1911-12	Previous year 1910-11	Current year 1911-12	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	3,00,000	4,06,000	4,44,027	1,48,639	
(*b*) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	1,40,000	56,000	32,860	50,932	
Total ...	4,40,000	4,62,000	4,76,887	1,99,571	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	10,24,000	13,95,000	10,78,461	17,62,939	
2. Repairs	8,05,000	8,75,000	8,25,265	9,11,360	
3. Establishment	6,24,000	6,26,500	5,28,516	5,99,613	
4. Tools and Plant	47,000	48,500	37,919	1,32,143	
5. Suspense account	.....	... ..	51,117	—13,364	
Lump sum deduction on account of probable savings	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	25,00,000	29,45,000	25,21,278	33,92,691	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	8,200	17,400	7,050	7,231	
J. Pensions	11,50,000	11,63,000	11,32,703	11,41,908	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	4,04,000	4,06,000	3,86,399	3,74,636	
2. Registration charges	85,000	85,000	82,955	83,966	
3. Agricultural charges	56,500	75,100	58,447	77,894	
4. Famine relief and insurance ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,30,438	3,29,463	
5. Miscellaneous	3,89,200	10,80,000	4,78,463	6,98,998	
Total ...	12,67,700	19,79,100	13,36,702	15,64,957	
Total Services ...	2,05,62,000	2,24,77,000	2,09,23,973	2,18,14,792	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	71,247	.....	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	39,20,908	31,06,154	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	18,98,506	21,09,102	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	5,05,252	5,94,756	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.. ...	.....	33,50,333	29,85,546	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	15,74,722	20,23,923	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	1,33,325	1,56,978	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	170	16	
Total Debt Heads ...	.. ...	.....	1,14,54,463	1,09,76,475	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	3,23,78,436	3,27,91,267	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,06,23,859	1,16,94,612	
Grand Total including closing balance ..	.....	.....	4,30,02,295	4,44,85,879	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1911.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
128* Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,152,031	10,779	6,533	2,356	1,058	756	.....	76	4,02,355	6,719·72	425·70	7,145·42	

* Exclusive of 6 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 5 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1911.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	93,847	108,399	14,552	.....	110,005	111,943	1,938	.....	17·22	19·00	20·19	19·62	